The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,629 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1884.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th March
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3330	650	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 4, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th ,,
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 6th March 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	[illegible]	25th May.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 12, Kalbadevi-road.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	,,	1	2
Do. MUTTON	,,	1	2
ROAST BEEF	,,	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	,,	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	,,	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 15th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahram, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY,—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Heriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

per day.		or per day	
Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	8 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 22.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on the 11th March, 1886, for Professional Auctioneers willing to sell Government stores from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt for Rupees (100) one hundred only.

No Earnest-money in cash will be received.

In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute may be seen on application at this office.

JOHN HIBBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 21.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PUNKHA PULLERS under Schedule No. 50 from 15th April, 1886, up to 30th November, 1886.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1886, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No Earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of ten per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

JOHN HIBBERT, Lieut.-Col,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.
Bombay, Ex. Comst. Office, 24th February, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 15th March next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kurrachee and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads during 1886-87, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Kurrachee
Hyderabad
Deesa
Ahmedabad } Under Schedule No. 16.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Comst, Storekeeper General, Bombay. } Under Schedule No. 38.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel
for Commissary-General,
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 9th Feb., 1886.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "Silent Spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.		Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 13	French Danish Butter, per tin	1 4 0
Boneless Ham Cooked ,,	1 3	Pork Sausages ,, ,,	0 15 0
Bacon on Cut ,,	0 12	Cambridge ,, ,,	0 15 0
Bacon in Tin ,,	1 1	Irish Sausages ,, ,,	0 11 0
Double Glostr Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12	Pale de For Gros ,, ,,	1 0 0
Gruyere Cheese on Cut ,,	0 12	Assorted Potted Meat ,,	0 5 0
Dutch Cheese ,, ,,	0 10	Lax ,,	1 6 0
Stilton Cheese in Jar ,,	1 4	Sardine in Tomato Sauce ,,	0 8 0
Roquefort Cheese in Jar ,,	1 4	Swiss Milk ,,	0 6 6
Gorgonzola ,, ,, ,,	1 4	Jams ,,	0 7 0
Parmason Cheese, per bottle	1 0	Crystalized Fruits ,,	1 12 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	1 8	Marmalade ,,	0 6 0
Meat Sausages ,,	1 12	Best Fruits in Syrup ,,	1 3 0
Truffled Sausages ,,	1 8	Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs.	3 8 0
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce	2 0	Genoa Maccarao, per tin	1 4 0
Veal Cutlets, with ,,	2 0	Genoa Vernecella ,,	1 4 0
Curried Rabbit ,,	1 0	Mellin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Rabbit and Onions ,,	1 0	Block Mushroom	0 11 0
Hashed Venison ,,	1 0	Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 8 0
Roast Venison ,,	1 0	Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 1 0
Cooked Ox Tongue	1 0	French Sweets, per lb.	1 12 0
Pysandan Tongue	1 12	Best Crystalized Jujubs	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton		38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan		34 0	36 0
Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	28 0	30 0
Château Larose		25 0	27 0
St. Julien		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	17 0	19 0
Medoc		15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich ,, ,, ,,		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity ... *black* ,,		25 0	...
A good full Wine ... *red* ,,		21 0	...
Spanish Port the best ... *green* ,,		16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		36 0	...
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.			

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	,, 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

No. 000	Half Gallon Size	Rs. 7 0
,, ,, ,,	Wicker Covered	,, 9 0
No. 00	One and a half Gallon Size	,, 8 8
,, ,, ,,	Wicker Covered	,, 12 0
No. 0	Two and a half Gallon Size	,, 12 0
No. 1	Three and a half Gallon Size	,, 17 0
No. 2	Five Gallon Size	,, 24 9

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35 ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 27 0	,, 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents each		,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable makes, for gentlemen.

		Rs.
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs. 11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		,, 9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,, 3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	,, 3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,, 1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,, 2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee……………………Mr. FRAMJEE C. METHA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY
Will give two Farewell Performances
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH.
Most positively the last time in Bombay of
THE MIKADO,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS EMMA MARKHAM.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31ST,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE,
[When will be produced for the first time in Bombay
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERA
PRINCESS IDA,
OR
CASTLE ADAMANT.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASAN, 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London direct early in April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is for first-class passengers only, and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The exact date of her departure will be advertised about the 25th instant. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th March, 1886.

OMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
[Includes the Rajputana, the Rewari-Ferozepore, the Holkar, and the Sindhia-Neemuch Railways.]

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st April next, the special rates, now in force on the broad gauge part of this Company's system for local booking and for through-booking *via* Wadhwan and Dadar Junctions, will be cancelled with certain exceptions which may be ascertained at stations or from the Company's published Tariff for 2nd quarter of 1886.

II. On and from the same date the Special class A rate based on the following sliding scale :—

Per Md. per mile.

From 1 to 100 mile … 0·35 pie
From 101 to 200 ,, .. 0·25 ,,
From 201 to 400 ,, … 0·15 ,,
Over 400 miles … .. 0·10 ,,
(With a terminal charge of 6 pies per md. in local booking and a terminal charge of 4 pies per md. in through booking *via* Dadar and Wadhwan.

will be quoted for the following descriptions of goods when tendered in consignments of 160 maunds and over :—

Ashes and cinders.
Ballast.
Bamboos and Rafters from 1st July to 31st October in each year.
Bones for manure, in bags.
Ditto loose, at Owner's risk.
Bricks.
Cadjans.
Cement (masonry)
Charcoal.
Clay.
Coal and coal dust.
Coke.
Dhall Stalks for Government in through-booking with the G. I. P. Railway *via* Dadar only.
Earth.
Firewood.
Fireclay.
Grain Edible.
Gravel.
Hemp pressed or half pressed in bundles between Bombay and Bilimora and Amalsad.
Hoop Iron and Gunny between Bombay & Wadhwan only.
Iron, ore and slag.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.
Jowlees.
Khar,
Kunkar,
Kuppas.
Loam.
Lime.
Limestone.
Mangalore tiles, French and Country.
Manure.
Marble (rough).
Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags.
Oil cake.
Patent fuel.
Potatoes, at Owner's risk.
Pulses.
Salt.
Salted cattle fodder.
Saltpetre.
Sand.
Seeds, common.
Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs, for building, flooring or roofing purposes.
Soorkie.
Stone, flag and common, including metal for roads.
Soap stone.

All the above articles except Grain, Gunny, Hoop Iron, Hemp pressed or half pressed, Iron pig, Iron scrap, Kuppas, Marble rough, Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags, Oil cake, Patent fuel, Potatoes, Pulses, Salt, Salted Cattle Fodder, Saltpetre and Seeds will be at Owner's risk for loss in loading and unloading, and will be loaded and unloaded by Owners.

Consignments under 160 maunds will be charged at 1st class rate.

III. Information as to the calculated rates between stations will shortly be available at the Company's Stations.

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

AJMERE, 5th March 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
In great variety, from the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna.

Meerschaump Pipes, Bowls, Companions, Cigar and Cigarette holders, of best Vienna make.

The Celebrated [GBD] Briar Pipes, with and without cases.

The Carlton Patent Pipe.

Col. Ross' Patent Pipe.

German Students' Porcelain Pipes.

Myallwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Amber Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Cherrywood Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Milo's world renowned Clay Pipes.

Russia, Morocco, Calf, and Bridle Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Horsey's India-Rubber Tobacco Pouches, in three sizes, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

Prince of Wales' Self-closing Tobacco Pouch.

"Lightning" Cigar Cutters, useful and ornamental, adjusted for three sizes of Cigars.

The "Slipper," "Pistol," "Key," and "Horse-shoe" Cigar Cutters.

Cigar Scissors.

Cigar Box Locks (a Novelty), can be fitted to any Cigar Box.

Nickel-Plated Tobacco Boxes (for Turkish Tobacco).

Chakmaks ; also spare Flints and Fuse for same.

Fancy Porcelain Ash Trays.

Tobacco Jars and Cutters, Agdans.

Cigarette Machines, &c. &c. &c.

HUMIDERATORS.
Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed by, and manufactured for, Mr. NEUBERG, for keeping Cigars and Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee ……………………Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

6TH GRAND TO-NIGHT. REMENYI, REMENYI, REMENYI, 6TH CONCERT TUESDAY.
A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MUSIC IN THE EAST.
THE THEATRE NIGHTLY CROWDED BY THE MUSIC AND ART CRITICS OF BOMBAY.
THE "REMENYI" CONCERTS,
THE GRACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH,
6TH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT,
ON WHICH OCCASION
EDOUARD REMENYI
Will perform the following Selections :
Fantasie on "Othello" (by request) Ernst
Invitation à la Valse Weber.
(Transcribed for Violin by REMENYI),
HINDU MELODIES,
COMPOSED BY
PRAMOD KUMAR TAGORE,
SON OF
RAJAH SIR SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
(Transcribed for Violin by REMENYI.)
THE FAMOUS HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MARCH
RAKOCZY
(With martial introduction by REMENYI.)
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT.
BEETHOVEN CONCERT (PART I.)
Box Plan now open at Soundy & Co., Ld.
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 12TH.
In response to numerous requests, and for the convenience of families residing in the suburbs,
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Special arrangements can be made for Schools.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN
of the repetition of the
DEAD MARCH IN "SAUL."
The Schedmayer Concert Grand Piano used at these Concerts is supplied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
MANAGER…………………… FRANK WESTON.
AVANT COURIER ………… J. J. FOSTER.

HUCKER'S
ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE
AND
ENGLISH STAR ARTISTS
will give their
FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY
IN THE
ALFRED THEATRE
ON MONDAY EVENING,
And every evening except WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, on which days there will be an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m.
ADMISSION.—1st Class, Rs. 2; 2nd Class, Re. 1; and 3rd Class, annas 8.
For particulars see Handbills.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.
CHILDREN'S
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Re. 1-10 per pair,
CHILDREN'S
COTTON HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1886.

Girdled teak logs 527 kds. 2,221.
Sleeper wood, teak 696 ,, 1,072.
Blackwood ,, 31 ,, 31.
Khandy is equal to 12½ cft.

The timber will be put up in small lots, of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the Khandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of sale Cash. Payments to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December 1886.

Kodibag Timber Depôt,
Karwar, 4th March 1886.

C. MENDHES,
Forest Ranger, Ag. in charge Coast Timber Depôts.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S.
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand ; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885, is now payable upon application at the Bank's Office in Delhi.

By order,
P. LANCASTER,
Manager.

THE s.s. "AURETTA" from Moulmein finished her discharge of timber. Consignees having any claims against the ship, must present them to the undersigned before 12th March 1886. Any claims sent after THIS DATE will not be recognised.

Captain G. W. READ, F.R.G.S.,
Care of James Mackintosh & Co.

9th March 1886.

CAMP SERVICE OUTFIT.
(SHEEN'S PATENT.)

THE invention consists of a bed, table, chair and two trunks, with cushions and chains, all designed to pack comfortably on a mule, pony or bullock. Weight only 60 lbs. Price complete set Rs. 45. INVALUABLE for the HILLS, KISHMERE, SHIKAR or to ARMY OFFICERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

For drawings and specifications post free. Apply to A. G. SHEEN, 2, Clive Road, Allahabad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the General Public in our FORT BRANCH STORES, Provisions, Crockery, Millinery, Stationery, Toys and all useful and Fancy Goods at Market or Chukla Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PIANO.—For sale, a Piano, just arrived, value, Rs. 500, at B. FEROZSHAW and Co., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

QUININE—Pelletier's, for sale, at B. FEROZSHAW and Co., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

WILL any Gentleman having a sound Horse or Mare not under 15 hands, for disposal, communicate to J. J. B. BENSON, Apollo Bunder ?

KHANDALLA, TO LET, Commodious Bungalow with two Sitting Rooms, Four Bed Rooms, &c., Furnished. Apply S. B. KATRAK, 33, Gilder-street, Bombay.

WANTED for VOYAGE HOME, 26th March, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to wait on a Lady and little boy in return for passage. Address X. Y. Z., Rajkote.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The Advertiser, who has had many years' experience of first class Indian Trade, wishes to meet with a Capitalists with a view to Partnership. Apply SCOTT & Co., care of this paper.

FOR the hot season nothing would be better than a glass of Cold Drink, Cream Soda, Ice-cream, &c., which can be had of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

WANTED SITUATION by a Sizing and Weaving Master, either in a local or an up-country Mill. Experience of past twelve years. Able to give any amount of satisfaction. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BOMBAY RACES, who have not as yet received their Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, are requested to apply for the same to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE—Chinker built Gig, 21 by 5 by 23 in. Copper fastened and Brass Kneed with sail and fittings complete, quite new, built in January 1886. Tonnage 2 30-100. Also TO LET PINTO LODGE at Matheran. Apply N. J., Office of this Paper.

TENTS.—(1) Jubbulpur 18ft. square, single pole TENT, with 4ft. verandah all round, in good order, with new saleetas, Rs. 200. (2) Jubbulpur Bechaba, 14ft. square, in good order, Rs. 80. Apply "S. R." Sholapur.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee ; postage free.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST UNPACKED.—Beautiful Boots and Shoes for ladies and children. Satin slippers for Parsee ladies, very pretty.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Managing Clerk with a good knowledge of law and practice. Apply to Messrs. Winter and Burder, 28, Meadows-street, Fort.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

WHISKEY.—Slater Rodger and Co.'s finest old Scotch Whiskey, Thistle Blend, Three-stars, Rs. 24 per doz. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

VOLKART BROTHERS are now importing excellent Portwines from J. W. Burmester, Oporto, in qualities at Rs. 19, 22, 27 and 38. Detailed price list published, three times a week.

JUST received a fresh supply of Bavarian Export Beer from the Inselbranerei, London. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eldon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c. Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered. M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, Postage free.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 13 as. per Tin. Hams, Bacon, Double Gloster Cheddar and Gruyere Cheese.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT COLABA.

Under instructions from Colonel W. MERRIMAN, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m., consisting of doors, windows, posts, rafters, tree fire-wood, tiles, ceiling, cloth, lead, pipes, &c.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Colonel W. MERRIMAN, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 16th March 1886, at 3 p.m., for removal, all the materials of Chowki No. 55 in compound of Bombay Defences Workshop, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th March, 1886.

NOTICES.

WANTED

AT ONCE, a thoroughly competent European BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred, for a Bombay Native Regiment.

Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating Terms, to the BAND PRESIDENT, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Satara.

A SMALL COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in Nesbit-lane, Fort. Rent only Rs. 20. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL……£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND …………………………£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL………£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months…………5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ………… 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CARTWEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY…………………………As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ……………………Rs. 5 0
Second do. ………………… ,, 2 8
Third do. ………………… ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions…. 2 As per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which mak an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion…………………8 As. per line.
Second do………………… 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.. ….2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines …………………Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ………………… ,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7 8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum……………………Rs 12
Half-yearly………………… ,, 6
Quarterly………………… ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.
Per Annum……………………Rs. 12
Half-yearly………………… ,, 6
Quarterly………………… ,, 3

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

"PALACES AND DUNGHILLS."

THE *Statesman* has worked itself into a fine frenzy in the controversy that has recently taken place on the subject of the levy of the house-tax in Calcutta. Our Calcutta contemporary now writes thus furiously:—

It is difficult for us to express the scorn we feel for the practical falsehood of the statement that the Viceroy and Secretary of State approve Sir Rivers Thompson's course. Has he told either of them—that this so-called house-tax is a tax that is levied upon the hut-owners of Calcutta, that its palaces may pay nothing? Has he told them that to levy this most oppressive tax, no less than 80,000 distress-warrants or other legal processes have to be issued every year against the miserable people who have to pay its amount two or three times over in fines and extortion? Has he told either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State that either he himself, nor the Viceroy, nor the Council, nor the wealthy official classes, nor the judges, lawyers, and merchants, touch the burden with their little finger: or that while the Government itself lavished up to within the last few years all the expenditure of the city upon making the European quarter an elysium, the entire native town from which the money was drawn, was allowed for 120 years to sink into the condition of misery and loathsomeness in which it was made over to the Board for the experiment of self-government? He has suppressed it all. Does the Viceroy to this hour know any of these facts? Have they not all been carefully suppressed, that the lie might be suggested that it is the Commissioners who have brought the city into its present condition? What is it that has given us a city of palaces for some 10,000 inhabitants, side by side with a dunghill for the dwellings of nearly 700,000 of the people? Who has done it by the class of men of whom Sir Rivers Thompson is the last example: and who is responsible for its continuance but he and his official Council, who would have allowed the present state of matters to endure until Doom's-day, but that they saw in it the opportunity of falsely charging upon local self-government a condition of things brought about entirely by themselves, and perpetuated by their refusal to change a fiscal system under which they and all the influential classes in the city pay nothing, while the miserable dwellers in the native town never know what it is to have the tax-gatherer out of their houses. It is a chapter of as deep dishonor as was ever written under civilised rule. It is quite right we suppose that Belvedere and Government House and the palaces of the city should have a prescriptive right to tax the native town for all time, because civilian selfishness has done so for 120 years. Every letter and minute of the local Secretariat of the last two years with this despatch from Lord Randolph Churchill, deserves to be thrown by the hangman into a public bonfire, to express properly the indignation which such falsehood inspires in upright minds. We shall not publish any report upon the condition of the city from the Army Sanitary Commission, or any other Commission, because the only parties who are answerable for that condition, know all the facts, and know also that it is they only who are answerable for it, and can change it. The Commissioners have no power to tax the city, but rightly refuse to tax its hovels any longer while its palaces go free. We advise the Commissioners to send at once a brief memorial to Parliament, stating the exact position of things, and laying bare without reserve the trickery and falsehood by which the local Government has sought to discredit them ever since their institution as a self-governing body. A hundred members of the House of Commons would introduce it to the House, and Lord Randolph Churchill's despatch should be appended to it for its decision. If the Commissioners are but wise enough to take our advice, they will do an enormous service to the country, and will evoke in Parliament a demonstration that will put an end to this ceaseless and paltry crusade against a reform that is wormwood to the whole official body.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AND THE PSCHYSICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY.

MADAME BLAVATSKY has published an indignant protest against the conclusions of Mr. Hodgson, who specially visited India on behalf of the committee of the Society for Psychical Research to inquire into the Coulomb-Blavatsky affair. To this day, Madame Blavatsky writes, she has never been permitted to see those incriminating letters. With respect to Mr. Hodgson's declaration that she is proved to be an arch impostor, Madame Blavatsky continues:—

"The Committee of the P. R. S have not hesitated to accept the general substance of the judgment which Mr. Hodgson thus pronounces, and have insulted me publicly by giving their opinion in favour of their agent's conclusions, an opinion which rests wholly and solely on the Report of their single deputy. Plainly alive to the comprehensive absurdity of his own conclusions about me as long as they remained totally unsupported by any theory of a motive which could account for my life-long devotion to my Theosophical work at the sacrifice of my natural place in society in my own country, Mr. Hodgson has been base enough to concoct the assumption that I am a Russian political agent, inventing a sham religious movement for the sake of undermining the British Government in India! Availing himself to give colour to this hypothesis of an old bit of my writing apparently supplied to him by Mdme. Coulomb, but which he did not know to be, as it was, *a fragment of an old translation*, I made for the *Pioneer* from some Russian travels in Central Asia, Mr. Hodgson has promulgated this theory about me in the Report, which the gentlemen of the P. R. S. have not been ashamed to publish. Seeing that I was naturalised nearly eight years ago a citizen of the United States, which led to my losing every right to my pension of 5,000 roubles yearly as the widow of a high official in Russia; that my voice has been invariably raised in India to answer all native friends that, bad as I think the English Government in some respects—by reason of its unsympathetic character—the Russian would be a thousand times worse, that I wrote letters to that effect to Indian friends before I left America on my way to India, in 1879; that every one familiar with my pursuits and habits and very undisguised life in India, is aware that I have no taste for or affinity with politics whatever, but an intense dislike to them; that the Government of India, which suspected me as a spy because I was Russian when I first went to India, soon abandoned its needless espionage, and has never, to my knowledge, had the smallest inclination to suspect me since—the Russian spy theory about me which Mr. Hodgson has thus resuscitated from the grave, where it had been buried with ridicule for years, will merely help to render his extravagant conclusions about me more stupid even than they would have been otherwise in the estimation of my friends and of all who really know me. But looking upon the character of a spy with the disgust which only a Russian who is *not* one can feel, I am impelled irresistibly to repudiate Mr. Hodgson's groundless and infamous calumny with a concentration of the general contempt his method of procedure in this inquiry seems to me to merit, and to be equally deserved by the Committee of the society he has served. They have shown themselves, by their wholesale adoption of his blunders, a group of persons less fitted to explore the mysteries of psychic phenomena than I should have thought—in the present day, after all that has been written and published on the subject of late years—could have been found among educated men in England. Mr. Hodgson knows, and the Committee doubtless share his knowledge, that he is safe from actions for libel at my hands, because I have no money to conduct costly proceedings (having given all I ever had to the cause I serve), and also because my vindication would involve the examination into psychic mysteries which cannot be dealt fairly with in a court of law; and again because there are questions which I am solemnly pledged never to answer, but which a legal investigation of these slanders would inevitably bring to the front, while my silence and refusal to answer certain queries would be misconstrued into 'contempt of Court.' This condition of things explains the shameless attack that has been made upon an almost defenceless woman, and the inaction in face of it to which I am so cruelly condemned." Madame Blavatsky does not stand alone in the condemnation against which she protests. The *Statesman*, in commenting on the correspondence, remarks:—"She found herself amongst a lot of credulous people at Simla and elsewhere, and befooled them. Some of them are candid enough to acknowledge that it was so, and that they knew it long before the Coulomb exposure. Her intimate associates choose to shut their eyes to the facts from their strong regard for her, and have the full right to do so; but Mr. Sinnet deserves to be pilloried for continuing to publish to the world the cup and saucer miracles and other wonders, the true character of which he must know well."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
IN FEBRUARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	54,00,000	28,13,000	82,13,000
Actual	54,39,875	19,03,200	73,43,075
Better than Estimate....	39,875	....	....
Worse than Estimate ..	......	9,09,800	8,69,925
11 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 11 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	5,76,67,500	2,2[illegible],71,000	7,97,3[illegible],500
Actual	5,75,15,290	2,17,38,275	7,92,53,565
Better than Estimate ...	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate ...	1,52,210	3,32,725	4,84,935

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·855
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	70·8
General Directions of Wind*......NW, ESE, WNW, NW, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	187

* From midnight to midnight.

LORD CHANCELLOR HERSCHELL.

IN the Court of Appeal Sir Farrer Herschell, the newly-appointed Lord High Chancellor, took the oaths of allegiance to her Majesty and of fidelity in the administration of the laws of the realm. During the ceremony the court was crowded. On the bench were the Master of the Rolls (Lord Esher), Lords Justices Cotton, Lindley, Bowen, and Lopes; Vice-chancellor Bacon, and the Judges of the Chancery Division. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the time appointed for the meeting of the House of Peers, Sir Farrer Herschell entered the Chamber carrying the Great Seal and wearing a silk gown and full-bottomed wig—the ordinary judicial apparel of the Lord Chancellor. He at once took his seat on the woolsack. Earl Granville who, with Earl Sydney, occupied the Ministerial bench for the first time since the change of Government, advanced to the table and announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to create Sir Farrer Herschell a Peer of the realm by the title of Baron Herschell, of the City of Durham. The Lord Chancellor immediately retired to the Princes' Chamber. In a few minutes he returned, attired in the robes of a Peer. He was preceded by Garter King-at-Arms (Sir Albert Woods) and the Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), and was accompanied by his introducers, Lord Monson and Lord Sudeley, who wore their robes of scarlet and ermine. Sir Farrer approached the Throne, and kneeling, placed upon it his patent of appointment. Returning to the clerks' table he stood there between his sponsors whilst Mr. Slingsby Bethell read the quaintly-worded parchments. His lordship, having taken the oath and subscribed the roll, was conducted to the "barons' bench," at the lower end of the House. He took his seat there for a moment, and he and his two supporters raised their cocked hats and bowed towards the Throne in orthodox fashion. All the other Peers present stood uncovered during the proceedings. After leaving the barons' bench his lordship took his seat on the woolsack. The noble lords in attendance came up one after another and shook hands with their new President. These salutations over, Lord Herschell retired. At a quarter past four, having doffed his Peer's robes and assumed the plainer garb of Lord Chancellor, he resumed his seat on the woolsack. On the motion of Earl Granville it was agreed that the House should adjourn until Thursday week, the day appointed for the re-assembling of the Commons. The Peers present, besides those already named, were; Lord Halsbury (the late Lord Chancellor), Lord Bramwell, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Rowton, Lord Brabourne, Lord Thurlow, Lord Alcester, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Barrington, Lord Colville of Culross, Viscount Enfield, the Earl of Hopetoun, and the Marquis of Huntly. It may be interesting to mention that the Lord Chancellor receives a salary of £10,000—£6,000 for his judicial labours, and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords. On retirement he gets a pension of £5,000 per annum.

Lord Herschell is a son of the late Rev. R. H. Herschell, of Gloucester-terrace, London, by Helen, daughter of the late William Mowbray, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was born in 1837; educated at University College, London, and the University of Bonn; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860; in 1872 became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and in the same year was appointed Examiner in Common Law at the London University. In 1874 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the City of Durham, and retained his seat until the recent general election, when he was a defeated candidate. He was Solicitor-General from 1880 until June, 1885. In 1876 he married Agnes Adela, third daughter of Mr. E. L. Kindersley, of Clyffe, Dorchester. Lady Herschell and other Peeresses were present yesterday at the formal installation of the new Lord Chancellor.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

UNDER the title "Eight Hours," Mr. John Burns—who was one of the speakers at the demonstration in Hyde Park—contributes an article to the Socialist organ, *Justice*, dealing with the eight hours' question. The writer says:—

During the past twelve months the trade unions of America have been preparing, and are now organising, for an eight-hour strike, to take place simultaneously in all the labour centres through the States on May 1 of this year. It is our wish and hope that the demands of our American brethren should be strengthened by the hearty co-operation of all the unions on this side of the Atlantic, and thus consolidate a movement the advantages of which must induce the workmen of all countries to follow those of the English-speaking peoples. The pressing need for an international movement in this direction has long been felt, and would certainly be successful if taken up vigorously at the present juncture, thus paving the way for united and determined action on more serious business. We urge this question of the eight hours working day upon unionists and non-unionists, not as a remedy for the evils of our present social system, but as a direct means of giving the workers more time and leisure for securing that mental improvement and social development which they are unable to obtain, owing to their present incessant application to unremunerative and exhausting toil. It is now fifteen years since the nine hours system was inaugurated in our trade, the beneficial effects of which the workers only enjoyed till such time as the masters improved their machinery. This the masters did at a very rapid rate. This led to the introduction of cheap and juvenile labour, leading to a considerable displacement of "hands" who, with characteristic charity, are allowed the liberty of starving if they are unable to get work; whilst in many industries fourteen and eighteen hours are still the rule, and nine the exception. The nine hours system, as it was unaccompanied by any material restriction upon overtime, simply increased its general practice. Another evil attendant upon the new system was the adoption by the masters of "driving," which led to greater intensity of toil, consequently greater exhaustion for the "hands." For all this the extra rate paid for overtime does not compensate. So much do the masters take out of the men that it is almost safe to say they have reached the limit. Many firms refuse to work overtime on the ground that "if a man has got anything in him they will see that it is expended," and they invariably succeed. Now, if this happens with nine hours, what effect must the driving have upon the constitution when practised for a longer period?—why, what we daily see, the premature ageing of our factory operatives. At such high pressure is our industrial system carried on that it is very difficult for men over forty to secure work in the engineering and kindred trades at all. Men of this age are by long hours and overwork unable to come up to the physical standard of the masters. It is true that an eight hour bill would not remove all the causes responsible for this condition, but it would give the workers opportunities of meeting and devising the best methods by which this brutal system could be overthrown. The plea of losing our trade by foreign competition is absurd in the face of the fact that our keenest competitors, the Americans, are asking us to help them for the mutual benefit of the workers of both lands. The parrot cry of losing our trade should be disregarded whilst millions are losing their health and lives in the ceaseless struggle for bread. We want an eight hour bill compulsory upon all and a stringent penalty for its infringement: overtime to be rigidly suppressed. Trade unions suffer most by this cursed system, which is very prevalent despite the depression. Surely their funds are being diminished fast enough by the large number of men on donation without the evil being intensified by two men in work doing the work of three, and thus not only depriving one man from work, but increasing the risks of sickness caused as a rule by overwork amongst our producers. The depression that prevails, according to the capitalists, is due to overproduction. If this be so, why not reduce the working hours of those in work, thereby giving employment to those out. An instance of what eight hours per day means is shown by our railway system, which in round numbers employs 400,000 men at eleven to twelve hours per day. Reduce this to eight hours, and you will find work for an additional 100,000, who in their turn give employment to others. This would mean a reduction of dividends to the extent of only ½ per cent.; this sum itself being reduced considerably by the increased efficiency and vigilance of the men, whose interest in their work increases as their hours of toil are lessened, whilst a decrease in the number of employés killed, and accidents sustained by passengers, reduces that heavy item of compensation paid for "accidents" caused as a rule by negligence brought about by overwork. Apply this to other industries, and the 1½ millions of unemployed, representing a population of 3½ millions, would get work to do. Why pay millions in useless wars abroad to open up "new markets," when by the passing of a simple measure you can find them at our very doors, securing work for all, overwork for none, and an advance in comfort and well-being which will make the workers more discontented with the discomfort that remains, and urge them on to greater efforts till a better social system is attained?

THE MONTE CARLO SCANDAL.

A LETTER from Nice in the *FranCais*, says:—"Italy had at Monaco, where her subjects are numerous, a consular agent, who busied himself in keeping secret the suicides of Italian subjects. The person in question is a notary, and, it seems, allowed himself liberties which cannot be tolerated anywhere—not even in the Roulette Principality. He is now in prison, awaiting trial. A successor, more honourable, appointed by Italy to succeed him, has been objected to—the famous establishment not finding, doubtless, in him sufficient guarantees of docility and tolerance. Here the matter rests, and the Italian Cabinet will, it is said, be questioned on the subject by several Deputies."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RADICALS AND THE IRISH POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

"THE Irish," says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, "suffer greatly in English opinion from the fact that only English newspapers are read on this side of the Channel and that, as these are almost all anti-Irish, Englishmen only have a partial and one-sided view of the issues between the two islands." Starting with this general proposition, *Truth* proceeds to give the Radical view of the position and prospects of the new administration in regard to the Irish question.

"Lord Hartington's reply to the proposal to form a Ministry with Lord Salisbury as his Foreign Secretary was, that Mr. Gladstone had announced that he had a scheme which would prove satisfactory to England and Ireland, and that, until he had an opportunity of stating it, no combination was possible.

"In the formation of his Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone has evidently counted upon finding most of his colleagues ready to subordinate their views to his, rather than leave the warm official nests into which he has inducted them. Most of them have been engaged for the last two months in intriguing against him, and in vowing that they never would join a Government formed by him to grant Home Rule to Ireland. They cannot plead that he has not made his views clear to them, for he appointed Mr. Morley Irish Secretary before he asked them to join him, and Mr. Morley's opinions on the matter have never been concealed.

"How Mr. Gladstone must have smiled to himself during the last week. He had been told that he would not be able to form a Government, but no sooner was it known that he was entrusted with the task than the Whigs and old official hacks grovelled in the dust of Carlton House-terrace, their only fear being that they could not abase themselves sufficiently, and that they would be excluded. Like foolish cats, they had jumped the wrong way; but like wise cats, they at once set themselves right.

"Lord Hartington has risen in my opinion. He has his opinions, and he has stuck to them. He knew what the appointment of Mr. Morley meant, and he declined to pretend not to know for the sake of office. I understand that he intends to maintain a benevolent neutrality towards Mr. Gladstone. This does not surprise me, for there is nothing tricky or intriguing about him.

"That Mr. Gladstone, anxious as he is to settle the Irish question, should have bought off with office many of those who were likely to oppose him was sound tactics. He has returned to power for one specific object, and to its attainment he subordinates everything else. Politics have their exigencies. The Union was passed by buying Irish patriots; to complete its iniquity, it was only necessary that English patriots should be bought in order to abrogate it. This is retributive justice.

"No one has given greater proof of common sense than Lord Spencer. He went to Ireland, asked for a Coercion Act, tried to administer the country under it, and then insisted that it should be renewed. His colleagues were opposed to this, and the Conservatives who replaced them were also opposed to it. To Lord Spencer's practical mind there were only two modes of making the law respected in Ireland, either coercion or concession. No one except himself being resolutely in favour of the second, he came to the conclusion that it would be well to try the first. I can perfectly understand coercion myself; the double-distilled asses being, to my mind, those who are equally against coercion and concession.

"It is passing wonderful how the Home Rule question has grown. I remember when Colonel—then Captain—Nolan was regarded as little better than a traitor for owning himself a Home Ruler, and how it was urged that he ought to be dismissed from the army. In the Parliament of 1878, Mr. Parnell had but two or three followers. They were insulted whenever they spoke. In the Parliament of 1880, his followers were more numerous, but he was only joined by two or three English Members, whilst Members in office and out of office vied with each other in denunciations of so horrible a scheme. And now! The Liberal Premier has declared for it; the very official Liberals who were the loudest in denouncing it are either its advocates or are mute against it. The majority in the House of Commons is for it, and so, too, is the majority in the country.

"Englishmen are fond of horses and they partake of the peculiarities of those quadrupeds. When any new idea is suggested to them they prick up their ears, look at it obliquely, and shy from it. They only have to be brought straight up to it and to be allowed to examine it, for them to lose their fear and distaste of it. This is what has been going on in regard to Home Rule, and what is going on now. Before long the man who is opposed to it will be as rare in Great Britain as was a few short years ago the man who would even discuss it."

A NEW AMERICAN STATE.

THE United States Senate, it is announced, has passed a bill to recognise Dakota as one of the "States" of the Union. The measure was carried by the Republican majority, all the Democrats but one voting against it. The fate of the bill has still to be determined by the House of Representatives, where the Democrats are certain to oppose it. Their hostility is doubtless due to the expectation that the representation of Dakota would increase the strength of their opponents in both Houses. As a State it would send two new members to the Senate, where every State has an equal representation, whether it be as large and populous as New York or as small as Rhode Island; and it would return also one or two members to the House, where the population of a State regulates the number of its representatives. At present it is in the position of all "Territories"—that is, with no representative at all in the Senate, and merely a "delegate" in the House, possessing the right to debate but not to vote on matters affecting the interests of his constituents. It would certainly seem that Dakota is fairly entitled to the promotion it seeks without any further delay. It may be added that it is prepared for its new honours in more senses than one. Before the end of last year it organised a State Legislature, and elected two United States Senators. This was a remarkable anticipation of the verdict of Congress, but when one of the Senators from South Carolina wished to turn it to account against the recognition of the just claims of the Territory, he did not make much by his motion. Mr. Butler proposed that the Senate should inquire whether this premature action of Dakota was not of a revolutionary character. Some of his political opponents remarked that South Carolina was not so sensitive once about going out of the Union, and Mr. Butler went out with it; why should they make so much difficulty about letting a new State come in? It will be seen, however, that the Senate judges an enabling Act to be necessary or at least advisable, which has not always been the case. Should the measure be sanctioned by the House, the addtion of Dakota will make the number of States in the Union thirty-nine. This will be the first admission since the Census of 1880. It was immediately after the Census of 1870 that Colorado was admitted. The latter at the time had a population of 194,000; Dakota, in 1880, had a population of 134,502. It is worth notice in passing that Utah stood higher than this, with 143,907; but the abolition of the peculiar "institution" of that Territory is a necessary preliminary to any consideration of its claims. Omitting the district of Columbia, which, as containing the Federal capital, has a peculiar status of its own, the remaining "Territories" at present are Alaska, with a population at the last Census of 30,146; Arizona, with 40,441; Idaho, with 32,611; Montana, with 39,157; New Mexico, with 118,430; Washington, with 75,120; Wyoming with 20,788; and the Indian Territory, with 78,310. Dakota, as it stands, would be the second Territory in the North-West conterminous with Canada which has been raised to the dignity of a State. Minnesota had its turn some years ago, and Montana and Washinton, which lie between Dakota and the Pacific, will probably have to wait for a considerable time. But one important point in the bill just approved by the Senate is that it limits the effect of the measure to the southern portion of the Territory. It is only the half (roughly speaking) south of the 46th parallel of latitude which is to be constituted the State of Dakota; all north of that line to the Canadian frontier is to be kept as a Territory with the new name of Lincoln. The new State will thus extend something like 200 miles or more from East to West and the same from North to South. Its principal town is Yankton, on the Missouri, the natural seat of the State Legislature when this comes to be formally established.

THE FRENCH RETREAT FROM LANG-SON.

THE military committee of inquiry assembled at St. Malo for the purpose of examining the charges against Colonel Herbinger, the officer who ordered the retreat of the French troops from Lang-Son in March last, finished its work on February 11. The committee has given a verdict in Colonel Herbinger's favour. The report of Colonel Desbordes, who had charged Herbinger with drunkenness, was read before the committee; but the majority of the witnesses were favourable to the accused officer. The evidence of M. Fortoul, chief of the staff to General De Negrier, was opposed to that of Colonel Desbordes. It made a great impression on the committee, especially as M. Fortoul was no great friend of the accused. Colonel Herbinger has greatly aged and his appearance has strikingly changed since his return from Tonkin. The decisions of the committee have now been forwarded to the Minister of War in the usual way.

RIOTING IN POLAND.

SERIOUS disturbances has occurred at Lublin, in Russian Poland, in consequence of the arrest of three Dominican monks, charged with propaganda of the Catholic religion to the prejudice of the Orthodox church. Their arrest took place at the chapel of the Dominican Monastery during Divine service. The congregation attempted to deliver them from the gendarmes, but the latter drew their sabres and a number of people were more or less seriously wounded. When the news spread through the town it caused great excitement, and in the course of the evening the Prefect of Police was dragged from his sledge and insulted. At two o'clock in the morning the troops turned out to clear the streets, and a large number of arrests was made. The monks had been denounced by an individual implicated in the Lemberg trial for high treason, and at present employed by the general government of Warsaw. Intelligence has been received at Cracow from Odessa that the four army divisions quartered in that district have been raised to a war footing.

EXPLOITS OF A CLERICAL NEGRO.

SOCIAL philosophers have often spoken and written with wondering awe of the effect which is produced on the female mind by the sight of a white tie, when it does not belong to a waiter. Hitherto the individuals who have dwelt on this tendency of the fair sex to revere a cleric have been our own native-born and home-grown curates; but it seems likely that negro clergymen could easily eclipse them if they chose to visit our shores in large numbers. A very remarkable case in which a negro preacher is charged with fraud is now proceeding at Glasgow, and the evidence, it is reported, will disclose the fact that the fortunate man of colour had any number of female admirers among his constant correspondents. He is called the Reverend Victor Adolphus Nero, though he is said really not to be a reverend at all, but an American schoolmaster. We can only hope, of course, that the accused person will be able to meet and refute the accusation of fraud; but, if half the things alleged against him are true the Reverend Mr. Nero would deserve to rank as a very clever impostor indeed. He first came over to England in June last, and commenced operations in Glasgow. He represented himself to be the Principal of Sumner College at Yale, which is known as an institution for training young negroes for the ministry. His object in coming to our shores was to gain money for what he described as the work of evangelising part of the Western Coast of Africa. Success appears to have crowned his efforts, for he figured in most of the chief pulpits of Glasgow, as also at Edinburgh, Manchester, and other places, and is said to have gained large sums from sympathetic congregations, and also from private subscriptions. He is said to be a very handsome type of the "untameable African," standing six feet high, and being gifted with a highly persuasive natural eloquence. With these qualities to recommend him, Mr. Nero carried all before him in the towns which he honoured with his presence. Glasgow churches contributed sums of twenty pounds and so on for the noble purpose of rescuing the negroes of Western Africa from bowing down to blocks of wood and stone; but, if the allegations which are made by the police authorities are correct, all the money so received went to liquidate Mr. Nero's private debts. He was so, it is said, in the habit of transmitting money in large quantities across the Atlantic to his wife in Kansas, to be used, presumably, in settling the little claims of the local butcher and baker; but of course it may possibly come out in evidence that Mrs. Nero scrupulously handed on the money to Sumner College, and that it is still retained there for evangelistic objects. Just before his arrest the reverend gentleman had sent to America two drafts, each for a hundred pounds, and he also had another hundred pounds odd in his possession. Everything connected with the negro preacher being still subject to the determination of a court of law, we can only take for granted the admitted facts with regard to his career. It seems plain that, when he arrived in Glasgow last year from America, he called on a leading citizen, and asked for his aid in raising money for the missionary work which he said was about to be undertaken by Sumner College. In support of his statement he produced a certificate, duly authenticated and endorsed, from the Presbytery of Missouri, together with a letter from the secretary of Sumner College; and the result was that the "leading citizen" gave him introductions to some of the chief people in Glasgow who take an interest in missionary work. Very soon Mr Nero found admission to fashionable pulpits and—as the report tells us—he had "crowded audiences hanging on his lips," and filling the offertory plates at the end of the services. In simple, unpretending eloquence this pious negro told the remarkable story of his own early days, passed in one of the most benighted parts of the Dark Continent. He informed his listening congregations that his first sight of a white face had been when wicked men came to his village and carried him off, then a young boy, to a slave vessel, where he was packed, with the rest of the captives, in the hold, like herrings in a barrel, many of the older people preferring to starve to death rather than endure the fate of slaves. Mr. Nero stated that he himself tried to commit suicide in this way, but that he was thankful to say he did not succeed. Considering the very successful results of his preaching tours, he would certainly have been a great loss if he had prematurely terminated his interesting career. He was landed on the island of Martinique, and there sold as a slave; but a pitying missionary took a fancy to him and purchased him from his owner. Finally he was taken, as he said, to Canada, where he was educated for the ministry. He ended up his exceedingly flowery discourses with eloquent appeals to the consciences and purses of his hearers, which were liberally responded to. After a brief visit to America he turned up again in this country in October last, and renewed his operations. It shows the vigour which this enterprising negro cleric threw into the work of collecting funds that he was not merely content with pleading to congregations in church, but during the week went round to all the principal "office-bearers" of the Scotch churches and netted large amounts. A few days ago he is said to have walked into the Central Police Station at Glasgow and to have requested a contribution from Superintendent Boyd, who is now charged with the task of investigating where all the subscriptions have gone to. The Superintendent did not lend a ready ear to Mr. Nero's solicitations, and he is now glad of it. Among the documents found in the prisoner's trunks is said to be a diary setting forth with great clearness the amounts received and the objects on which they were spent, with an account of his school in Kansas and the incidents of his voyage from America, as well as the warm welcome accorded to him by sympathising Christian friends in Scotland. There were letters, too, many of them from ladies, and his correspondence from the fair sex displays him as having achieved a wonderful number of conquests over impressionable females among the various churches and private houses he visited. Nero, it should be remarked, not only was a preaching success, but also became a social lion, and thus gained admission to the society of ladies who afterwards formed his most devoted adherents and correspondents. These letters from female friends are variously described as "effusive" and "lovingly confiding," and some of the writers go so far as to hint their desire for a matrimonial connection with Afric's noble son. He had an album of female faces, some of which would figure worthily "in any collection of English types of beauty." It is said to reflect on the depravity of the human heart. We need not go into the precise details of how the Mrs. Nero in Kansas was supplemented by another Mrs. Nero in Glasgow, who has been traced to Liverpool—always supposing the police allegations to be correct. This second Mrs. Nero was not introduced by the apostle to his Christian friends, but he did take her to a fashionable Glaswegian shop, where she bought an expensive garment, which she failed to pay for. It was owing to the Reverend Mr. Nero going off to Manchester, leaving this little debt unliquidated, that some of his supporters in Glasgow were communicated with, and suspicions were aroused, the result being that he was arrested and lodged in gaol.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—Epirus (including Janina and Metzovo), which was awarded to Greece by the Treaty of Berlin, has never been ceded; and the Greeks have certainly not been well treated in this matter. Yet Epirus adds nothing to the strength of Turkey, but is rather an expensive possession, causing constant trouble. It has a population of over 370,000 Greek Christians, and the small minority of Mussulmans are, for the most part, Greeks also by race and language. Janina is not a military stronghold, for its population of 105,000 Greeks would make it almost impossible to hold the place, even by terrific massacres, if there were a serious insurrection in the province. From a merely political and military point of view, the Turks would be stronger if they withdrew eastward of a line traced between Konitza and Goritza, where the Mussulman populations are thicker, and ceded the territory west of this line, and including the coast from Prevesa to the Ergent river, which forms the Albanian frontier to Greece. Avlona, now useless in Turkish hands, might in time, under Greek rule, aided by foreign capital, become one of the finest ports in Europe. In fact, the cession of Epirus would be so great a boon to Greece that, if made without war, but by diplomatic arrangement, it might be the means of converting Greece into an ally of the Porte, and securing peace in the East for a long time to come.

However, before this cession can be made Greece must put herself absolutely in the hands of the Powers able and willing to advocate her interests. M. Delyannis has repeatedly said that his country has no quarrel with Turkey, but only armed itself to protest against the Bulgarian union. The Turks, however, were no more favourable to this union than the Greeks themselves. They have consented to it as a necessity, and, this being so, a little candid reasoning ought to convince Greek statesmen that it would be absurdly cruel to sacrifice thousands of Turkish and Greek lives for the sake of compelling the Porte to grant compensation for territorial losses which Turkey is herself sustaining. Greece cannot at this moment take Epirus by force from Turkey armed to the teeth, so there is neither sense nor dignity in demanding that province sword in hand. The Turks have their national pride in this matter as well as the Greeks, and if a conflict begins all questions of right and reason will vanish, and the dispute can only be settled in favour of the strongest—that is, Turkey.

Turkey, however, is paying so heavily for her armaments, and has besides so much to fear from agitators among the rayahs all over the Empire in case of a war with Greece, that the moment the Greeks abandon their attitude of menace the way will probably lie smooth for the negotiations of Greece's friends. Turkey has just received valuable assistance from the Powers, and might well acknowledge this by evincing a conciliatory spirit in regard to the Epirot question, which for the sake of her own peace and strength would be best settled by the cession proposed at the Congress of Berlin.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC.

THE *Temps*, referring to the treaty with Germany relative to the South Sea Islands, says:—"As is evident, it only binds France and England; but at the time when it was signed these two Powers alone had interests in Oceania. This state of things might have continued for a long period of years had not Germany, in search of new openings for her commerce, appeared in these regions. In 1880 a German, Godefrcy, who was well acquainted with all that was passing in Oceania, it being he who directed the policy of the Empire in the Samoa Islands, highly recommended either the taking possession of, or the creation of, an establishment at Raiatea. A German war-vessel appeared off the island, but the chief of Raiatea was a man of energy. Watchful of his independence, he prepared for resistance, and as what was chiefly wanted was the creation at this point of a commercial establishment his hostile attitude defeated the scheme.

"At the present time, in conformity with the treaty which has just been signed, Germany loses her interest politically in this part of Oceania, but that does not mean that the settlement of the question is completed. It is evidently a success of French diplomacy to have been able to put aside one competitor. But it is also important that no other should come forward. The treaty of 1847, in fact, only binds France and England, and has reference only to these two Powers. If in a few days, for instance, the United States were to annex the Iles sous le vent and the New Hebrides, neither we nor our neighbours on the other side of the Channel would have any ground of complaint.

"This being said, it will be understood that it became necessary, for the purpose of introducing some order into colonial affairs, to establish by new conventions the respective situations of the European nations in regions where they are ill-defined, and where important questions remain contested. It is with this work that diplomatists are now busied. We hope accordingly that from the conferences which have been opened for the delimitation of our possessions in Africa and Oceania there will emerge a state of things which will permit of the settlement, once for all, of the delicate questions brought up by European rivalries in distant regions."

RUSSIANS AND POLES.

THE Polish newspapers at Lemberg publish the following report from Warsaw:—Not long ago the Russian police entered by force a monastery of the Dominicans, at Lublin, and arrested there three of the fathers, notwithstanding the opposition of the Catholic Polish population, without judicial inquiry. The three old priests were by administrative order sent to Siberia—namely, Father Basilius for eight, Father Vincentius for five, and Father Leonardus for three years. The monastery at Lublin is said to have been transformed into an Orthodox Russian Church.

A great many tradesmen at Lemberg and Cracow have formed a league, all the members of which have bound themselves to have no busines relations of any kind with Germany. This movement is spreading, but evidently springs from a mistaken impulse, as its promoters forget that the majority of the German people, through their representatives in the Reichstag, voted against Prince Bismarck's Polish policy. Some of the greatest sufferers by this policy have been manufacturers who, having extensive dealings with Russia and Poland, were accustomed to employ Russian and Austrian Poles as clerks, foremen, and travellers. To boycott these manufacturers would be to make a very bad requital for the kindness which they have shown to the Poles, besides which this proceeding, by checking commercial intercourse between Germany and Galicia, would assist rather than thwart Prince Bismarck's plans of colonization.

SMUGGLED WATCHES.

WHEN watches were subject to duty a passenger started from Holland to Harwich, wearing a curious undergarment crowded with small pockets, in which were stowed away no less than 146 watches. This shirt of watches was so arranged that it was impossible for him to sit down, but as the time usually spent on the voyage was not very long, say twenty-four hours at the outside, this inconvenience did not seem to matter. The boat started, and the man began to wander about the deck, no one having the slightest suspicion of the curious armour in which he was encased. Unfortunately for him a fog came on, and the vessel's progress was stopped. The fog was obstinate, it would not lift, and "the man who couldn't sit down" wandered despairingly about, growing more and more tired each turn. Thirty hours had passed since he had left the Dutch coast, and all the time he had remained on his legs. The man who did not sit down became the observed of all on board, and as he wandered hither and thither, longing for the fog to rise, he became conscious that all eyes were turned on him. He thought he was discovered; he grew alarmed; and still the vessel remained motionless; and like an unquiet spirit he shambled across the deck. Thirty-six hours from Holland, and still he kept his legs. Forty-two hours went by, and the wandering watchcarrier eyed and wondered at by all, tottered to and fro, unable to rest, and ready to drop from fatigue. No sign of the fog going; no sign of relief. Twenty-two hours overdue, and still the wandering Jew glided about in the gloom! At last there came a slant of wind which cleared away the fog, and as the vessel neared the harbour the Customs officers came on board. Catching sight of the man's haggard look and peculiar gait, they spoke so sharply to him that his courage gave way, and declaring his goods in tones of terror, he went off in a faint, and, retaining his rigidity, toppled over into the officer's arms. He was decently unclothed, and he left his shirt to be shown at the Custom House Museum of an unappreciative country.—*Leisure Hour.*

DARWINISM.

RECENTLY Professor Ray Lankester delivered the second of a course of three lectures, illustrating Darwin's theory of natural selection and survival, at the London Institution. He said that the question Mr. Darwin asked himself in investigating the origin of the different forms of animal life was—Were new forms being produced, at the present time, and, if so, would it not be possible to explain the production of forms in past times by the same processes which were in operation at the present day? On looking round for examples his attention was especially directed to the breeding of pigeons, all the varieties of the domestic pigeon having their origin in the common blue rock pigeon. These varieties were produced by a process of selection, and were dependent on the two properties of variation and heredity which were common to all forms of reproduction. The young inherited the parental form, but with variations, however slight, and it was by the selection and development of these slightly varied forms that different varieties of the same species were at length produced. The difficulty in the human mind seemed to be the realization that such vast results could come from such small variations, but having regard to the results achieved by artificial selection in a hundred years, the extent of the development was only a question of multiplication by thousands or millions of years, and by the aid of multiplication it was possible to conceive, of the development of the fish into the newt, the newt into the frog, the frog into the reptile, the reptile into the bird, and so on through many different series. As regarded the effect of the law of the survival of the fittest, an instance was afforded by the elephant. This animal commonly lived to be 100 years old and began to breed at the age of 30, a pair producing six young in a lifetime. At this rate, starting with one pair, in 750 years there should have been produced 19,000,000 elephants, yet the total number of elephants in the whole world was probably not more than a few hundred thousand. A similar calculation in regard to plants had been made by Linnæus, and of the myriads of fish produced from the egg comparatively few survived. Those which did so survived by reason of some special property which fitted them better than their fellows for the struggle for existence, and this was termed the survival of the fittest. Darwin also discovered that there was nothing in the structure of any wild plant or animal, whether with regard to form or colour, or instinct or mental quality, which existed only for the amusement of any animal not excepting man. Every such attribute was useful to the animal or plant itself, or had been to their ancestors. It was sometimes thought that flowers were created for the delectation of man and the decoration of woman, and that they had a special appropriateness as regarded the human race. But, as a matter of fact, the colours of flowers were useful to the flowers themselves, and attracted such insects as were necessary to cross-fertilization; there was no altruism in the flowers, or, indeed, anywhere in the whole field of nature. Having explained the mode of attraction practised by orchids and certain carnivorous plants, and dealt with the theory of protective mimicry, Professor Lankester contended that it would be difficult to make out that these varied forms were the result of a particular system of creation. They could only be explained on the theory of selection or variation, and the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence.

THE RAILWAY TO MERV.

GENERAL ANNENKOFF, who is in charge of the railway which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daria, has just contributed an interesting paper on the subject to the French Geographical Society. The Russian officer describes the railway as a purely military route, and dwells on the fact that the work has been entrusted to army officials. Economy has thus been practised, as "Russia is not rich enough to sacrifice hundreds of millions for a political object." The railway, as you are aware, is now open as far as Askabad; but the line to Ghiaours is ready. Between Ghiaours and Merv the railway is also finished, with the exception of the bridges and stations. General Annenkoff adds that the line which is to connect Merv with the Amu-Daria will soon be commenced. He gives a glowing account of the condition of Merv, and says that since that town has become Russian houses have everywhere sprung up as if by magic, and that it will develop into a beautiful city, with spacious streets and boulevards.

WHAT IS A LADY?

THE definition of a simple idea is the great difficulty of lexicographers and others. To judge from dictionaries and from treatises on ethics, it is almost, or, according to some, quite, impossible. But some very complicated ideas are almost equally incapable of exact definition. Five hundred years ago Madam Barnes, of Sopwell Priory, or the writer of the *Boke of St. Albans*, whosoever she was, endeavoured, with singular want of success, to tell "how gentlemen shall be known from ungentlemen." The virtues of chivalry are enumerated without giving us a very distinct ideal of knighthood, and then we come to the nine articles of gentleness, which are these:—That a gentleman should be lordly of countenance, treatable in language, wise in his answer, perfect in governance, cheerful to faithfulness, that he should use few oaths in swearing, be "boxom to Goddis byddyng," knowing his own birth and bearing, and dreading to offend his sovereign. No doubt these are all marks of "gentleness," but most inquirers will want a little more. Dr. Johnson is not more explicit. According to him, breeding is the chief thing. A gentleman, he says, is "a man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble," but he allows, as a secondary meaning, "a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post." Dame Julians avoids any attempt to tell us "what is a lady," although in her *Process of Hawking* she teaches us that "there is a merlyon; and that hawk is for a lady," and informs us, moreover, that "gentlemen and honest persons have great delight in hawking." Johnson says a lady is "a woman of high rank." But neither the writer of four centuries ago nor the writer of one could have anticipated that a time would come when every human female would be called "a lady," and when it would be as rude to speak of "a woman" as of "a fellow." A modern writer says, very sensibly, "I am sometimes inclined to wonder whether any disgrace is supposed to be attached to the word woman, so entirely has it dropped out of the vocabulary of every one—except as referring to people in quite the poor or labouring classes." A wider experience would have taught the author of a little book on this question (Griffith and Farran) that even members of the labouring classes refer to their wives as ladies, and would be shocked to hear them called women. Far be it from any one to grudge them the title; for, as the writer suggests, the world is not so pure, so refined, or its manners so gracious, that we can afford to check or diminish "the element in it which contains the most softening influence which human kind has ever bowed to. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the word is so often misused and misapplied that it is in danger of being gradually degraded, like "knave," "villain," "boor," and other expressions which, as Archbishop Trench observes, have "deteriorated and degenerated."

The servant girl who wants to be "quite the lady" would probably say that fine clothes are indispensable. On this point, however, we are told, with some emphasis, that dress "does not make a lady; it has nothing at all to do with making her." This is a hard saying and to be received with difficulty, yet it conveys a truth. So long as she is clean and neat, "dressing well or badly has nothing at all to do with her ladyhood." Again, the possession of riches does not, and never can, make a lady. "To judge people, not by what they are, but by what they have, is one of the commonest vulgarisms of the age." Finally, rank does not make a lady, or, as the writer observes, further on, "good manners are confined to no rank of life or grade of society. The wife of a labourer may have them; a duchess may be without them." Besides good manners, self-control is one of the necessaries prescribed. "If your cook has been impertinent, or your tradespeople tiresome, it is better, as a rule, to keep those facts to yourself." It is unladylike to make rude and personal remarks to "members of your own family and household, however nearly related they may be." Probably every successive generation makes the same complaint of the decay of family manners. We always think we were more respectful to our parents than our children are to us. Perhaps we were; but similar complaints may be found in many old books. Certainly, however, whether it is a good or a bad feature of modern society, the manners of girls in the bosoms of their families are, to put it mildly, very blunt. Sincerity is carried to an extreme point. Daughters take it upon themselves to reprove their mothers with great facility. The elder folk are not supposed to know what is now-a-days considered æsthetic or in good taste. Their eye for colour was spoiled by the crudities of "pre-aniline" dyes. How can people who learned art before Mr. Jones or Mr. Watts had exhibited know anything about it? With their ears accustomed to Beethoven, and the still more old-fashioned Handel how can they judge of Wagner? As to ordering dresses or taking a box at a theatre, no parent with grown-up daughters can think of such a thing on his or her own mere motion. This is, of course, only one part of a larger question, but domestic manners need improvement, and young people, without experience, are very likely to underrate the value of older people's knowledge of the world, and call compromise stupidity. Cheap jewellery, showy clothes, artificial flowers among servants and factory girls, have their counterpart among a higher class; and no rank is exempt from some form of weakness. Even Thackeray confessed he rather liked to walk down Pall Mall between two dukes; and the author of the little book on "What is a Lady" strikes a true note when she remarks. "It would be a happy day for England when the answer to the question could be, 'All the women of England are ladies.'"—*Saturday Review.*

WHAT LADIES WEAR?

THE introduction of new materials for Spring wear is considerable. One beautifully soft and rich-looking silk—gros Surah—will be much sought after for morning dresses. The newest kind is made with a large twill, and is very bright-looking, having charming gleams of light when seen under favourable circumstances. Another pretty dress material has raised terra-cotta coloured frisé flowers on a Tussore silk ground; this drapes admirably, and made up over soft silk of the same shade as the design, or even over velvet, for the cut portions of the flowers have quite a velvety appearance, composes a very stylish dress. In "peutes" there are some notable departures: they are now adapted to woollen and canvas instead of being confined to silk and velvet fabrics only. The colouring is in many instances very vivid, the ground work being of a self-colour; perhaps the prettiest are those with nut-brown plush stripes on a biscuit-coloured canvas. A mixture of yellow and brown on a pale creamy yellow ground is also pretty. In tweeds there are many novelties, the colours in some being admirably blended. Striped diagonal Cheviots will be greatly used for Spring gowns, the stripes being either blue, red, and brown, or these three colours combined on a speckled ground. Vigognes will still remain fashionable; also tennis serges, beige cloths, casimir, and drap de Saxe. Scotch tartans are now being made in a soft silky crape; they are delicately coloured, yet somewhat too brilliant, one would fancy, for the present taste. The material is, however, handsome and stylish, and might with advantage be blended with some self-coloured material. It will require judicious and careful treatment, and with that will probably prove a success. The new alpaca mohair, to which attention has been previously drawn in these columns, is to be greatly patronised this season, and the English firm which introduced the fabric is not only busy completing orders for this country, but for Paris houses also; the more delicate shades, such as shell pink and a beautiful turquoise blue, being in great request for evening dresses. A new method of making tight-fitting cloth dresses is a novelty; it requires, though, an extra good figure to set it off. The bodice of the dress, instead of being fastened by either a double or single row of buttons in front or with a revers at the side, is secured by a number of tiny buttons and button-holes on the left side seam; these are continued round the arm, taking the exact shape of the sleeve, and then proceed along the shoulder seam to the neck; thus the bodice fits the wearer like a glove without any break in the lines and curves of the figure—a decidedly trying style, unless the wearer can really bear it, when it is most effective. Two good examples are in nut-brown vigogne and a deep shade of steel grey cloth, of a somewhat rough texture. In both the draperies are arranged in similar style, the dresses being made in one, and the materials falling in straight folds behind and being brought plainly round to the right side and caught up on the left, so as to form gracefully full front draperies, not a braid or trimming of any kind to disturb the eye; the collars, though high, being perfectly plain, and the cuffs turned back with the same material. This is a return to the severely simple form of the tailor-made dress, and, as such, will assuredly be welcomed by tasteful and stylish dressers.

In jackets and mantles no very decided new forms are to be noticed. Plush continues to be one of the most favourite materials, and seal-brown the best worn colour. It is far too early to dream of discarding furs. Many of the fancy fabrics which will, as the season advances, displace them, are excessively pretty. Trimmings composed of beads, wooden and otherwise, will not soon go out of fashion; and handsome new jetted designs are being prepared for Spring mantles. In opera cloaks the approaching reign of yellow has already made its mark in original patterns in gold silk on white satin brocade. A charming wrap, made to wear with one of the yellow evening gowns described above, is in white brocaded satin with an old Oriental pattern over it in yellow, the design being in frisé velvet. This cloak is lined with yellow satin, and deeply fringed with chenille and amber beads, which take all the shades combined in dress and wrap. The reign of abnormally high bonnets has reached its height, and slowly, but surely, the small neat shapes will again become the most fashionable. The backs of such bonnets will, however, remain cut up in a point, or a small semicircle, to suit the prevailing style of hair-dressing—in plaits or turned up behind, which is not likely to change again, for morning wear at least, for some time. If bonnets become smaller and lower on the head, hats will not. They are likely, on the contrary, to increase, not only in height, but in extravagant shapes and fantastic trimmings. That many of those now seen are in bad taste, because so assertive, few will be disposed to deny; but there seems little hope of any decided change for the better—certainly not while Paris sets the example in such headgear, some of the newest importations reminding one far more of a poulterer's shop, or an aviary, than anything else.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

REUTER reports a decline of 1-16d. to 4 11-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, but otherwise his closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date contain nothing we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.13,08,629
Do. Do. Branches	Inc.	,, 2,10,354
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 6,85,486
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 70,688
Loans	Inc.	,, 30,878
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 5,26,311
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,, 19,411
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 14,12,994

The increase of 14 lakhs shown in the Cash Balance is entirely due to receipts on Government account, and does not therefore add to the strength of the position. At the same time the return scarcely justifies the advance in the Bank rate on Wednesday last, which, it was generally presumed, had been caused by a material increase in the trade demands.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver the turn lower at home, and the comparatively favourable Bank return shown above, there seemed nothing in the sorroundings of the market to warrant any upward tendency, and rates in the morning opened quite at Saturday's closing level. As the day advanced, however, it became apparent that there were more merchants' bills being offered, and after buying 3 months' Credits at 1s. 6 3-32d. for March-April, and 1s. 6 1-16d. for May-June, all, or nearly all the Banks put their figure up 1s. 6 1-8d., at the same time they have been willing to sell for delivery up to the end of April at current rates without developing any demand for remittance, so that the market must be described as slightly firmer. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 3-32d to ⅛	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1·90½	,,

Government Paper has exhibited rather more strength, inasmuch as there have been buyers instead of sellers of Fours at Rs. 97½. We have not however heard of much business resulting. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Spining Mills are quiet but nevertheless steady. In some few cases Rs. 5 higher is quoted, but as a general rule prices remain unchanged.

COTTON.—As we anticipated from the tenor of Saturday's telegrams from New York, the market to-day has been active with advancing prices. With the exception of Bengals, we should quote an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and in the case of Broach and Bhownuggurs more buyers than sellers at that. Purchases for export to-day we should say were between 2,000 and 3,000 bales, but in the way of speculation much more has been done, and it only requires a litle further support from home to encourage considerably increased activity.

WHEAT is firmer, with a stronger enquiry for export. No. 1 Soft White has hardened up to Rs. 3-14 for April, Rs. 3-13-6 for May, but ready prices being already above the home parity have not altered.

LINSEED is also tending dearer, and we now quote March at Rs. 6-6-6, May at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS if not active are quite steady. Business has been done for Trieste and Venice, April-May shipment, at 30s. payable here, for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 20s. March, 21s. 3d. April loading. Current quotations are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	18-9	15
London	,,	20	17-6
Open Charter	,,	20	
Havre	,,	20	
Dunkirk	,,	20	
Antwerp	,,	18-9 to 20	
Marseilles	,,	18-9 to 20	
Trieste and Venice	,,	27-6 at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,100	100	all	17½ do.	666
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	$125 250		5 pct.	115

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£142-5
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£153

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	990
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	275
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125		207½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	385
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	142½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	560
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,180
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	115
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0[illegible]	..	780
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	480
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	7
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	...	445
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0[illegible]	..	1050
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	800
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	710
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	675
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	725
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	...	950
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	...	107½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	720xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	708
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	120
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	910
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,050
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,175
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	,,14-5-7	595
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	..	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	2,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	200
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	600
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	955
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	600
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	32½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	–	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		950
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	800
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	445
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	605
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 c.	200 150
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
apty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 21	183
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	124 122
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,250xd
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	800xd
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	34
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	20
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	3½	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80		85
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	41
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	71 to 72
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	8 p. s. Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,62[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Royal Floor Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	Rs. 53	3
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	12 p.c.	128
M. M.Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		2050

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—TOD—March 3, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Revd. Clement H L Wright, M A, Chaplain, Richard Powney Campbell, to Mary Louisa Tod.

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University Registrar.

Bombay, March 8, 1886.

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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
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BY
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ought to feel flattered at the number of persons who have followed his lead in drawing out lists of books to be read by aspirants to a liberal education. This fascinating amusement, after engaging the attention of some of the most eminent men in England, promises now to extend to the outlying regions of the British Empire. India has already caught the infection, which has made its appearance first in the benighted Presidency. What Sir John Lubbock did for the benefit of the Working Men's College, Mrs. Grant Duff has now done in Madras for the Doveton Girls' School. When presiding some days ago at the distribution of prizes at that institution, she drew out a list of twenty books which she considered to be "suitable for a young person's library." Sir John Lubbock's selection consisted of one hundred works, while Mrs. Grant Duff contented herself with naming only twenty. But let it not be supposed that the lady's self-imposed task was the easier of the two. In some cases the part is greater than the whole. When we consider the fact that, according to a probable estimation, twenty-five thousands books are now brought out yearly, and that, even as early as the days of Solomon, the making of books went on at such a rate as to shock the wisest of men, it must be obvious that it would be far less difficult to select one hundred than twenty books out of the immense storehouse of ancient and modern literature. However, Mrs. Grant Duff boldly ventured on the task. The fear of criticism was not going to prevent her from telling the young girls before her distinctly by name what books she thought a young person ought to have in his or her library. It would be a pity that Bombay should not also derive benefit from Mrs. Grant Duff's literary experience. No one will be inclined to quarrel with the negative part of her address, in which she warned her juvenile audience against wasting their valuable time upon "long histories of various and luxurious people with aristocratic names and great fortunes, the product of the disordered imaginations of persons who never spoke to a real gentleman or a real lady in their lives, and whose characters, if they really existed, would deserve the guillotine or the treadmill." Then passing to positive recommendations, she drew out her list of twenty books, which included, in theology, the Imitation of Christ and Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying ; in philosophy. Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus, to be read in Long's translations ; in history, Green's Short History of the English People and Dr. Hunter's Indian Empire ; in science, Miss Buckley's History of Science, and Nicholson's Advanced Text-book of Zoology ; in classics, Professor Blackie's translation of Æschylus and Worsley's Odyssey ; in poetry, Keble's Christian Year and an Anthology composed by Dr. Bradshaw, a member of the Madras Educational Department ; for fiction, Guy Mannering and the Mill on the Floss ; for art, the English translation of Lubke's History of Art, and Ruskin's Elements of Drawing ; for biography, Boswell's Life of Johnson and Goethe's Autobiography ; and for travels, Darwin's Voyage of the Beagle and Yule's Edition of Marco Polo.

Such lists cannot fail to excite our interest and set us wondering at the remarkable difference of taste displayed by persons of culture. Mrs. Grant Duff would appear to regard Guy Mannering as the best of Scott's novels, and the Mill on the Floss as the best of George Eliot's. We should like to know on what grounds Guy Mannering is considered either absolutely or for the special requirements of young persons preferable to Old Mortality, the Antiquary, Kenilworth, or Ivanhoe. Waverley it would perhaps be injudicious to recommend to boys and girls, as they might not have enough perseverance to carry them through the uninteresting opening chapters, and consequently throw it away in disgust with a firm resolve never to attempt another novel by the same author. But any of the other first-rate novels of Sir Walter seem to be undeservedly slighted by the exclusive selection of Guy Mannering. The shades of Dickens and Thackeray will undoubtedly feel indignant at not being recommended to the girls at the Doveton School, though the former, at any rate, will be able to console himself with the reflection that his immense world-wide popularity makes him superior to the need of any recommendation from others. If Ruskin got hold of the list he would certainly run his pen very "blottesquely" indeed through the Mill on the Floss. He once mentioned as an instance of the common run of modern fiction a book he had happened to look into which, according to his description of the contents, related how two young persons "forgot themselves in a boat." To the horror of George Eliot's admirers, it eventually transpired that the novel he referred to in such disparaging terms was the Mill on the Floss. No better instance could be given of the inability of some cultured persons to appreciate what other cultured persons praise to the skies. When we come to the poetical books recommended by Mrs. Grant Duff, we again feel inclined to ask on what grounds the selection is made. It is no doubt a very great compliment to Dr. Bradshaw to put his Anthology side by side with the works of Thomas à Kempis, Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Sir Walter Scott, George Eliot, and Marco Polo ; but if only two books of poetry are prescribed, it is perhaps advisable that one should consist of typical selections from the principal English poets, and Dr. Bradshaw's Anthology, for aught we know to the contrary, may be as good a collection as those made by Palgrave, Trench, and Farrar. But why is such high honor paid to Keble at the expense of Shakespeare, and Milton, and the other great masters of English song ? Mrs. Grant Duff, by assigning such a prominent position to the author of the Christian Year, gives a more or less interesting insight into her own peculiar tastes, but she can hardly expect thereby to shape the opinion of others into conformity with her own. We do not wish to be so unjust to Mrs. Grant Duff as to suppose for a moment that she really thinks Keble a more important poet than Shakespeare or Milton. It must be remembered that her selection is specially intended for young persons. But even taking this into consideration, the fact that in deliberately choosing a book of poems as peculiarly suitable for young persons, whose religious requirements are sufficiently provided for under the head of theology by the works of Jeremy Taylor and Thomas à Kempis, she deliberately chose the Christian Year in preference to many works of far greater poetical value, shows that in some respects her literary tastes are not in agreement with the opinion of the majority.

In fact, we think such lists as we are considering, though they may be useful to the student if followed with discretion, derive their chief interest from the light that they throw upon the character of the eminent persons that frame them. No facts are more valuable to the biographer than the books that were the favourite companions of the solitude of great men. It cannot but be interesting to know that Alexander the Great carried with him in his campaigns the Iliad of Homer, and that he enclosed it in the casket of Darius, as being of all his possessions the most worthy to be enshrined in such a costly receptacle. No biography of the great conqueror would be justified in leaving such a fact unrecorded. For similar reasons future biographers of Sir Garnet Wolseley will not neglect the revelation of his character afforded by the fact that, as he himself informs the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he carried with him through the China Campaign and the Mutiny two volumes of Shakespear and the New Testament, and that in subsequent wars he took with him a Common Prayer Book, Thomas à Kempis, and the Soldier's Pocket Book. Perhaps they may be able to explain why he has latterly preferred the Common Prayer Book to the Testament, and Thomas à Kempis to Shakespeare, and how it happens that a soldier, who belongs to the Liberal Party and clearly shows his religious tastes, mentions among the few other books that he would like to take with him in a campaign the History of England written by Hume, a Tory and a sceptic. The Prince of Wales, while refusing to suggest a new list of his own, throws some light upon his literary tastes by, as it were, plumping for Dryden, the absence of whose name he mentions as the only deficiency in the original list that he cares to notice. From William Morris's list, including as it does Heimskringla, the Mabinogion, and many other names outside the sphere of most people's conception of a liberal education, we learn the sources from which he derives the long succession of Scandinavian stories in his Earthly Paradise. In fact, from every list there is much information to be gained even by those who, after glancing their eyes through the names given, return with undiminished rest to their own peculiar favourites. The saying that a man is known by the company he keeps may be applied with truth to the companions we find in the literary men of all ages. The world is said to know little of its greatest men. This deficiency of knowledge would be much less than it is, if those great men had only made a practice of writing out lists of their favorite authors for the benefit of such historians as might wish to form a true estimate of their character.

THE post of Oriental Translator to Government is about to be formally vacated by the appointment of Mr. Pundit to another office under the Government of Bombay. In the probably well-founded belief that no time will be lost in finding a successor for Mr. Pundit, the claims of several aspirants to the office are already being discussed. The discussion would have little other than a personal interest, and would scarcely call for notice, but for one curious feature in it. In some quarters it is implied, if not openly contended, that the post of Oriental Translator cannot fitly be held otherwise than by a Hindu, that the Hindu upon whom it is conferred must be a Brahmin, and that the Brahmin must be a Mahratta Brahmin. Seeing that the object of paramount importance in a matter of this kind is that the appointment should be given to the man most competent to hold it, the race or caste of the gentleman upon whom it is conferred will to most people seem of quite secondary significance. The Oriental Translator to Government must, by the necessity of things, be a competent Oriental scholar ; he must be a gentleman whom the Government can trust to keep the State secrets which come within his knowledge when he translates between the native princes and the head of the Government ; he must be a man of tact, and one able to make himself *persona grata* not only to the Government which he serves, but to the princes and chiefs with whom he comes in contact. Whether he be a Hindu, a Mahomedan, or a Parsee is a matter of small importance, though we are aware that it is fancifully alleged that a Hindu chief might not be at his ease if his conversation with the Governor of Bombay passed through a Mahomedan interpreter. Against the Parsees the allegations are of a different kind, though not less curious. Amongst other things it is said that they are not natives of India in the proper sense of the term, a contention which appears to be founded upon the incontrovertible fact that once upon a time their forefathers lived across the Arabian Sea, just as, a little further back in history, the forefathers of the Brahmans and Kshatriyas and Vaisyas and the twice-born races generally lived beyond the Suleiman Mountains. The objection cannot be seriously put ; if it is, we shall be hearing before long that the only true natives of India are the Bhils and the Thakurs and other tribes which are able to establish an untainted and incontestable aboriginal character. It is rather late in the day to deny the quality of natives to a community which has taken at least its full share in all important native movements in India. But we are probably taking too seriously an objection which really deserves notice only as an ethnological joke. A scarcely less trivial contention which is put forward on the same side is one which is aimed at the exclusion of Parsees from the post on the ground that they are a Guzerati-speaking people. We believe that no one has yet cited the fact that they wear the Guzerati *topi* as an additional reason for disqualifyng them. The obvious answer to the objection is that an Oriental Translator comes in as frequent contact with Guzerati-speaking princes as with Marathi-speaking. The post is one to which candidates of no one of the native races can lay especial claim, and it may be confidently assumed that whoever is chosen for it will be chosen for no other reasons than those of character and capacity.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has joined in the demand for the addition of non-official members to the Financial Commission. The Sabha has put the matter before the Government with characteristic moderation and good sense, despite its refusal to admit that the necessities of the case have been met by permitting subordinate Governments to associate local representatives with the Commission while they are passing through each province. It is difficult to see why the Government, having gone thus far, should refuse to take the further step of admitting non-official members from each Presidency on a footing of equality with the other members. The Sabha and those who share its views on the subject scarcely ask the Government to set out upon a dangerous course. The inquiry cannot under any circumstances now be a purely departmental inquiry, and if the non-official element is introduced at all, its representation might as well be thorough and efficient. The Sabha show that there would be no difficulty in finding competent men to take their places with the Commissioners. If their hopes should be disappointed — which at this time of day seems not impossible— they would do well to make the most use of the opportunity which would still be open to them for bringing the wants of the country before the Commission. The non-official element will not be altogether excluded, and it might be possible, in default of a more favourable issue, to make good use of the opportunities which the enquiry will supply for laying before the Government independent statements of the financial needs of India. Even the liberty to "correspond with the Commission" which is to be given to the non-official associates when it is outside of their particular presidency, limited though it seem, may be turned to good account.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST.*

THIS work is issued to-day. Instead of reviewing it we reproduce the author's view of its scope as it appears in the Preface :—

Having written this brief volume on "Burma, After the Conquest," the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country.

The consternation of the Burmese, stunned and terror-stricken ; the activity and resolution of the British officials, masters of the present, and looking forward with confidence to the future ; the British soldier, discontented at having triumphed too easily, without any fighting worthy of his thews and sinews ; the Buddhist hierophant dreaming of spiritual peace, unheeding the splashes of blood on the cactus beside him ; Theebaw's crown—a fool's cap steeped in blood—lying in the mud, no one caring to pick it up ; Burmese princesses pensioned off by the victor, and going into exile to find there security for their lives, which were in hourly peril in their Capital ; the Anglo-Burman praying for annexation, as the greatest boon Heaven could give to the two Burmas ; the Chinaman preferring his claims to Bhamo, with its jewel mines, and its india-rubber trees ; the French diplomatist, disconcerted and soured by an unlooked-for humiliation—the fruit of his own miscalculations : all these deserved to be photographed as they appeared during an important instant of time, which can never be recalled. The camera may not have worked without blurs ; but the object of the photographer was to get an exact record of things as they were. No attempt has been made to alter their aspect, or to shade or brighten the picture in accordance with any preconceived view.

As I have just mentioned the Burmese princesses, and their pensions, I may add here that the scale mentioned in the text has been revised and moderately enhanced. On the arrival of these interesting exiles at Rangoon, Mr. Symes, who carried on the administration of Lower Burma with conspicuous energy in a time of considerable anxiety, during the absence of Mr. Bernard, provided a house for them, and took measures for their protection and comfort.

When I went to Burma I had not made up my mind on the burning question of annexation. It seemed to me to be a matter which could not be decided upon abstract principles. When in Burma, the considerations which presented themselves seemed to justify Lord Salisbury's opinion, that in dealing with the future of Burma the minimum of innovation would promise the best results. The necessity of putting an end to the foreign entanglements in which King Theebaw's intrigues had threatened to involve Burma, compelled the British Government to incorporate Burma in the dominions of Her Majesty. There has been a general agreement that this step was legitimate and advisable. With respect to the form which should be given to the administration of the country thus brought within the system of the Empire, there was some reason for hesitation. It was in the mind of Lord Salisbury's Government that the administration might be handed over to a native ruler under conditions which would guarantee the rights and interests of the Imperial Government. It was known in Burma that a solution of this kind was under consideration, and the son of Prince Nyoung Yan—a boy of fourteen, bearing the strange name of Htack-Tin-oo-Zun—was generally supposed to have the best chance of being selected. An arrangement of this kind would have had certain advantages ; it would have saved India from the burden of the financial deficit which is foreseen as the result of endowing Upper Burma at once with a somewhat costly European administration ; and it would probably have restored tranquillity in Burma more speedily and less expensively than purely military measures. The reconstitution of a modified Burmese monarchy, would have estopped the claims of China to compensation, and postponed the hour when the British and French frontiers will become conterminous in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

All these considerations were fully present to the mind of the Government of India, and when I was writing this book they were not unknown to me. But, aware that both the present and the late Ministry were acquainted with those weighty considerations, and that they had the full and even the sympathetic attention of Lord Dufferin, I am forced to conclude that, if they were not acted upon, there were reasons which, in the opinion of the responsible Ministers, and in that of Lord Dufferin, justified the annexation of the country in the most complete sense.

There should be no illusion, that the weary Titan has lightened his burdens by the annexation of Burma ; it will probably be found that he has added considerably to their weight. But a Titan can bear a good deal upon his shoulder ; and, even when weary, he can go very far. There is room, perhaps, for misgivings ; but now that the die is cast, it is best to accept the new situation, and turn it to the best account for Burma and for the Empire.

GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay, February 26, 1886.

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* "Burma, after the Conquest," viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial aspects, from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary, Fellow of the Bombay University, Author of "Through Asiatic Turkey," and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. London : Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Revington, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet Street. Bombay : Thacker and Co., Limited.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN!

From a telephonic *want* of view!
(With apologies to Lord Tennyson.)

I dreamt, as round the table we sat grouped,
With listening ears intent to catch the strain
Of music wafted on the wires, there trooped
Upon the scene, a train

Of bright and beauteous maidens, all arrayed
In robes of perfect shape, and dazzling sheen,
All colors of the rainbow ; every shade
And tint thereof were seen

Distinctly by me in my dream! A storm
Of rapturous applause now rends the air,
And swift across my mind's eye flits a form
With *riante* face, and fair,

In pale blue satin, trimmed with damask lace,
Who 'cross the skipping rivulet, and o'er
The rocky mount and fountain, trip apace,
While clear her voice doth soar,

Leading the chorus of the lovely maids,
Who fleetly follow her, and sweetly sing ;
So sweetly, that methinks thro' forest glades
I hear their voices ring!

Once more loud plaudits on mine ear do fall,
And fancy paints a bright form, standing there
A daughter of the gods, nor tall, nor small,
"But most divinely fair."

"Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone, and glided thro' all change
Of liveliest utterance."

Another picture, ere I close my dream.
A stately figure gorgeously arrayed
In robe of rich black satin ; she did seem
A most enchanting "maid

Of all work," for, if I must own the truth,
That was her title, and she earned it well ;
Her play was perfect, and her name was Ruth!
What else is left to tell?

There was another scene ; the time was night!
In thought I saw a bevy of fair girls,
En deshabillé, in gowns of spotless white.
Their hair was not in curls,

But loosely flowed around their dainty forms,
In bright and glossy tresses! At this sight,
There seemed to rise from all sides perfect storms
Of rapture and delight!

My dream here ceased, and when I did awake,
I thought how I should like a Pirate's life!
How fortunate the lot of those who take
Such maidens unto wife!

B. E. L. L.

MARATHA WHIST.

THE Marathas call their game of whist *kote pisene*, but the same game is no doubt common in other parts of India under a different name. Maratha whist does not differ in principle from the English game. The idea of it is that of partnership which modern writers on whist lay down, and the necessity of establishing the long suit is clearly understood. The dealing of the cards is altogether different from the single English way. A Maratha whist player deals the 'wrong' way round, namely, from right to left, and in this order the cards are afterwards played when the game proceeds. First he gives four cards *en bloc* all round. The player on the right of the dealer looks at his cards and names the trump (*hukum*). He may name *lal budam* (hearts) or *tsowkat* (diamonds) or *kilwar* (clubs) or *ispik* (spades). The trumps having been named, the dealer again gives four cards *en bloc* to each, and on looking at his own cards may determine to turn or not to turn face upwards a single round. Whether he turns this single round up or not, he deals the round, and again deals four cards *en bloc*—each player now having his thirteen cards. The game then begins from the right and goes on as in English whist. The call for trumps does not seem to be used, but I am not sure whether one player may not ask his partner which of his suits is *rang* (*i.e.*, coloured, meaning most numerous) ; at any rate, *rangi hath* means a good hand. The trumps (*hukum*) are managed so as to help in the long suit, and the average player has no difficulty in keeping count of the cards that are out. The game ends with the odd trick or not, according to agreement, but for the odd trick I can discover no special name. The trick generally is *dast*, a hand, and the military word *jinkele* expresses the winning of the game. It remains to be said that the game of whist as played by the Marathas can be played also by three persons. In this case one card is first of all taken out of the pack, and each player has seventeen cards distributed to him. The play of these seventeen cards I have only once tried, and cannot recall the details of the play. It is certainly a modification of the four-handed game, and is constantly played in the districts of the Central Provinces. Most probably *kote pisene* has been explained to Europeans more than once in the *Gazette*, but it is well to remind them that they have no close monopoly of what another nation also considers an exceedingly interesting and intellectual game. A censorious person may say, perhaps, that it is hardly proper to call this game of cards Maratha whist. It seems fair to argue that as the game is played with English cards it must be English whist adapted to Maratha tastes. But even then it may be permitted to call this game by the name that best describes it.

S.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is unfortunately a failing of universal philanthropy, that person[illegible] with the milk of human kindness should frequently allow the superabundance of this commodity to escape into channels which, to say the least, do not require the lactiferous flow. With an intuitive perception of the needs and aspirations of their fellows they constitute themselves the mouthpieces of the public and fearlessly rush into print to ventilate their pet projects for the relief of their suffering brethren. That they sometimes do good cannot be denied ; that they as frequently do as much mischief is equally incontrovertible. I am led to make these remarks by the suggestions which have appeared, from time to time, in the papers of late with reference to the Sailors' Home.

It is asserted that the Home is inconveniently situated for the needs of the seafaring population, and that something in the structure (it is not stated what) prevents its meeting their practical wants. All these shortcomings, it is confidently predicted, will be obviated by the removal of the Home to a site near the Prince's Dock. The sailors themselves are quoted as strongly supporting these views, and earnestly pressing forward the desirability of having a building more centrally placed. To those having some knowledge of the matter, and acquainted with the real sentiments of the men for whose especial use the building is designed, the arguments advanced by those interested in the removal of the Home seem puerile and scarcely worthy of refutation. But should they be permitted to go unchallenged the public may be deluded into the belief that Jack has a real grievance, and may be led to adopt the suggestions of his kind and sympathetic friends.

Now, what are the facts? The Home, as its name indicates, is intended as a place where Jack, when discharged from his ship, may find respectable accommodation till he is re-employed. Does any one in his senses imagine that during this time Jack's comfort would be consulted by placing him in the centre of a populous and busy part of the town, where noise and dust would be the chief recommendations? Is he so lost to the fitness of things as to fail to appreciate the healthiness and beauty of the spot where he at present finds lodging? Its principal charm one would think is its remoteness from that same dock, between which and the Home some pseudo-philanthropists find so intimate a relation. Jack, not being a fool, understands his own interests, and no doubt daily felicitates himself on having so splendid and well-found a refuge to receive him in his time of need.

Look at the other side of the picture. What would be his fate were the Home placed in proximity to the docks? These swarm with employés of all kinds, besides the crews of the vessels loading and unloading. The Home being handy these men (who, I daresay, are those to whose views "C. H." and others give expression) would find it to their convenience to make it a house of call for their mid-day livener and their evening potations, so that what was intended as a Home for shipless Jack would soon degenerate into a boozing ken, which I doubt if even the most energetic of superintendents would be able to make tolerable for a man disposed to a quiet life. And is it these men, who still have their ships, whose interests should be paramount? Are we to give no consideration to poor Jack who wants a home? I ask you, sir, to save Jack from his friends.

In writing as I do, I express not my own sentiments alone, but those of every one of the present and past inmates of the Home with whom I have had the privilege of discussing the question. Should any one doubt this assertion, he would only need to call here to find how strongly the real opinion of those most interested is opposed to the views of late finding their way into the papers under the guise of a friendly sympathy with Jack.

This letter is already too long, or I might easily show that the proposal to convert the Home into a hospital is altogether impracticable. For myself and mates,

March, 8. A VOICE FROM THE HOME.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Viceroy landed this afternoon at Prinsep's Ghat at 5-30. The weather was fine. The Ghat was handsomely decorated with venetian masts and flags, and all the shipping in the river were dressed with bunting. A great crowd of Europeans and natives assembled at the Ghat and along the Strand. A number of sailors and others manned the roof of Prinsep's Ghat, cheering the Viceregal party as it passed underneath. The Volunteers turned out in force, the Naval Artillery firing a salute from the fort, and the mounted company forming the escort. Troops lined the road the whole way to Government House. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin are both looking remarkably well after their travels. The Lieutenant-Governor, the late Chief Justice and all the chief officials and social notabilities of Calcutta were present, also a large number of native gentlemen. Every class of society was strongly represented, and the reception was most enthusiastic.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA AND THE SHRAWAK COMMUNITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, MARCH 8.

The long-standing dispute between the Shrawak community and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana has terminated to-day through the mediation and good offices of Colonel Watson, the Political Agent. The terms are that the Shrawak community are to pay fifteen thousand rupees annually to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in lieu of all demands. An agreement was signed to-day by the Thakore Saheb on the one side, and Rai Badrida Bahadoor Tallakchand Manekchund, Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai, Mansookbhai Bhagoobhai, and Parshottamdas Poongasha, on the other side, as representatives of the Jain community, in the presence of Colonel Watson. Great credit is due to this officer for the tact and local knowledge which he displayed in successfully carrying out the negotiations and bringing the parties to a friendly attitude. The Thakore Saheb has also shown great amicability and commendable desire to be reconciled and act in a friendly spirit towards the Shrawak community.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW PEERS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Kensington have been raised to the peerage.

THE SOUDAN QUESTION.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Sir H. Drummond Wolff has been instructed to propose that the Egyptian frontier shall not extend beyond Wady Halfa, and that Egyptian troops replace the British troops there, who will withdraw to Lower Egypt as soon as practicable.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 7.

It is expected that Turkey will send an ultimatum to Greece, calling on her to disarm.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 1st inst., arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th inst.

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

H. M. steamer Sphinx left for Trimcomalle to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unsettled. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ " "	75¼
3 " Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	46 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
RANGOON, FEB. 8.—Tavoy route to Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 7.	
10 p.m.	75·9
MONDAY, March 8.	
8 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	80·6

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning with the overland mails of the 19th Feb.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon, but it was adjourned for want of a quorum till Saturday next, after those present had waited for nearly half an hour.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held in the University Hall on the 6th ult., under the presidency of Surgeon-Major Henry Cook, Dr. Hojel and Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, G.G.M.C., were elected Syndics in Medicine for the current year by the casting vote of the chairman. The friends of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the third candidate, having questioned the validity of the election, the Syndicate, at the request of the Faculty, obtained counsel's opinion in the matter. The opinion having been obtained, was laid before a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held yesterday afternoon, when, after an animated discussion which was prolonged more than an hour, it was decided by a majority of votes to uphold the decision given by the chairman at the previous meeting. Dr. Hojel and Dr. Eduljee may be congratulated on having their appointments as Syndics in Medicine for the current year confirmed in an unequivocal manner.

ON the 3rd January last, a pattimar called the Hathihanmunt left Bombay harbour; and early on the morning of the 5th, before sunrise, it collided with the Savitri, a coasting steamer belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company. The pattimar was sunk. Ookerda Poonsey and two others, who had a cargo of cotton on board of her, sued the owners of the vessel in the High Court to recover Rs. 14,462 damages for the loss of thirty-one docras of cotton. The case was heard for several days before Mr. Justice Bayley, who gave his decision yesterday. His Lordship held that both the pattimar and the steamer were in fault; and that, according to English authorities, the owner of the cargo was entitled to a moiety of the amount of the loss occasioned to him. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,231, with interest and certain deductions for discount and freight: each party to bear his own costs.

A LETTER which was received in Bombay a few days since from a prominent native politician in Madras, gives expression to the feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails there at the action taken by the local Government in "organising" a demonstration of welcome to the Viceroy, instead of leaving it to the spontaneous motion of the inhabitants.

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 5th inst. was 51·50 and 35·70, respectively, as compared with 53·40 and 20·40 in the corresponding week last year.

MR. J. R. DRUMMOND, Assistant Commissioner' Hissar, will be appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kurnal, when Colonel F. M. Birch proceeds on furlough.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, the Home Secretary, proceeds to England on a year's furlough on the 12th instant, from which date Mr. A. P. MacDonnell takes up the duties of the office.

IN consequence of the Races taking place on Thursday, and the dance at the Yacht Club in the evening, the officers of the Marine Battalion will not have their "At Home" that afternoon, but they hope to see their friends on the following Thursday as usual.

SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Madras on Friday and left on Monday.

MR. NEY ELIAS, British Joint Commissioner of Leh, has been doing excellent work in the countries about the Upper Oxus; and will now march westward to join the Afghan Boundary Commission. During the last two years, the Indian Government has added very considerably to its knowledge of the countries beyond the frontier; the researches of the Boundary Commission, of the Chitral Mission and of individual explorers like Mr. Ney Elias in Shignan, and Captain Jennings, R.E., in the Sirhad, having opened up territories which—save for the reports of native surveyors—were practically unknown. Mr. Ney Elias has been preceded in Shignan and Badakshan by the Russian agent Dr. Regel; but of course the main results of Regel's exploration are only known to his own Government.

MR. JUSTICE FIELD, of the Calcutta High Court, who is retiring on pension, left India on Saturday.

ACCORDING to a Home paper "the decision of the Mysore Government to establish railway communication with the mines shows that there must be a belief in their permanency in India." But no such decision has been arrived at; the Government will confine its exertions to improving the communication by road between the existing railway and various parts of the Colar field.

THERE appear to have been frauds in Lahore similar to those in connection with the Bombay Matriculation examination. Papers for the middle-school examinations at Lahore have been openly sold for several days, but they turned out to be the invention of an ingenious speculator. Genuine examination papers, however, have been in the market. The matter came before the Senate the other day, and His Honour the Chancellor stated that it was in the hands of the police, who had been instructed to spare no pains to detect the real culprits. It is not known exactly what papers have leaked out; but the Syndicate will take such steps as may seem necessary; a resolution giving them full power having been passed by the Senate.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN will be received with full honours on their return to Calcutta. When His Excellency returned from Simla at the beginning of the cold season, His Excellency was in a state of health that put any public reception out of the question. "It is, therefore, only natural," remarks a local paper, that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to give expression in some slight manner to the feelings of admiration and attachment with which Lord Dufferin is regarded by all classes—feelings that have been strengthened by the Burma policy which he has just carried to completion, and which has added another province to the Empire."

THE *Indian Daily News* suggests the formation of a rifle association for India after the model of the National Rifle Association at home. "Perhaps the Government of India," it remarks, "could not afford to give Rs. 20,000 a year towards supporting a Rifle Association, but they might reasonably be expected to give some assistance; at any rate, they might provide the Association with suitable ranges, such as those at Poona, for holding a rifle meeting on a large scale, and might arrange for the railways to carry competitors from any part of India to and from the annual rifle meeting either free or at very low rates. For the rest, there ought to be no difficulty in getting sufficient members, sufficient prize-donors, and sufficient competitors to ensure an abundance of funds."

THE French representatives at the late Camp-of-Exercise dined at Mian Mir on Tuesday evening with General Murray, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with Lady and Miss Aitchison, also dining with the General. On Wednesday, the Commandant de Torcy, accompanied by Captain Wheeler, arrived at the quarter-guard of the Northumberland Fusiliers at 8 a.m., and was there met by General Murray and staff. He visited the military prison, the quarter-guard, the regimental stores, barrack rooms (whilst the men were at breakfast), the recreation and reading rooms, gymnasium, printing press and soda-water factory, and hospital; and also inspected the canteen, and tasted the beer. The party then drove to the officers' mess, and thence to the new 17th Bengal Cavalry lines, where the Commandant saw both men and horses; a squad of recruits being taken over the jumps for his entertainment. He was then taken over the lines of the 32nd Pioneers; and from there the party proceeded to breakfast at General Murray's. The Commandant seemed very much interested in all he saw, and asked many pertinent questions regarding the interior economy of our British and native army.

POPULAR errors died hard, and Mr. Edwin Arnold, who ought to know much better, a Calcutta paper says, repeats a very old one in his description of the famous iron pillar at the Katub, when he says that "it is a solid shaft of malleable iron more than sixty feet long and seventeen inches in diameter deeply planted in the earth." Its true length is 23 feet 8 inches, its greatest diameter below ground 2 feet 4 inches, at the base 16·4 inches and 12·05 inches at the capital. The general belief that it penetrated at least 35 feet into the ground was disproved several years ago by General Cunningham who found the end of it at 20 inches from the surface. Those of our readers who care for further particulars on the subject will find them in "Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture."

THERE are many old residents in India who will mourn the death of Mr. Charles Hollings, which occurred recently at Florence. The deceased played a gallant part during the Mutiny. Kaye tells the story of how, when rebellion burst on Bihar, and the evacuation of the civil station of Gaya by all the European residents was ordered by Mr. Commissioner Tayler, "these two brave men," Alonzo Money and Charles Hollings, rode back from the fugitives to the city, and maintained order until the police revolted, and the jail was thrown open. They then secured the treasure, amounting to many lakhs of rupees, and brought it safely down to Calcutta. The deceased was a man of varied accomplishments, and a most genial disposition.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received that Mr. Samuel Smith, who was recently in Bombay, has been elected for Flintshire, by a majority of 1,500 votes. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, lost his seat at Liverpool in the general elections. He has for many years taken a deep interest in Indian affairs, and was one of the earliest of the bi-metallic advocates at home. Mr. Smith is just now in Calcutta. He visited India once before in 1862 or 1863.

AMONST the interesting objects from the far East at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition this year will be a complete model of the colony of Hongkong, showing the whole island and part of the neighbouring mainland. All the roads are marked, the houses on the heights behind the town of Victoria are indicated, while the shipping in the harbour is represented by models. There will also be a succession of photographic views presenting a panorama of the island and town as seen from the harbour.

Some seven hundred workmen are busily engaged in converting the "Inventories" of 1885 into the "Colonies" of 1886. If one may judge from what has been already accomplished (writes "Atlas" in the *World*), the decorative arrangements which are being carried out will combine Oriental splendour with the artistic originality which belongs to South Kensington. In the entrance-hall we shall have views of the various Colonial capitals, with an allegorical picture of the Thames Embankment, facing a symbolical representation of India in Doulton ware. This will lead appropriately into Mr. Rowland Ward's realistic jungle and the great Indian court, rich in elaborately carved screens, relieved by many coloured flags. The durbar-house seems solid enough to sustain a siege. There is to be an aquarium for Indian and Colonial fish; a special exhibition illustrative of "the development of turtle life;" a fruit and vegetable market, to be supplied by monthly shipments; a frozen-meat luncheon-bar, and "an opium-smoking and betel-nut chewing paraphernalia" department in connection with the Straits Settlement.

MANY people have been surprised at the appointment of Sir W. Harcourt as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is now said that he will act as Mr. Gladstone's chief lieutenant in debate. He knows nothing of finance, and the next budget will be not his, but Mr. Gladstone's. In regard to finance the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will be merely Mr. Gladstone's clerk.

LONG before the new Lord Chancellor took silk, it was predicted of him that he would be the youngest Q.C. and the youngest judge on the Bench. He actually became the former, and might have been the latter, had he not, most astutely, preferred a Parliamentary career. It is a curious coincidence that he is almost to a day the same age as was Lord Cairns when he assumed the Chancellorship for the first time—*viz.*, forty-eight years and two months.

THE *World* describes the New Ministry as a Ministry without a policy: a cabal rather than a Cabinet. It is moreover a Ministry which can only last just as long as it can dispense with a policy. "A common desire to hold office may for a few weeks or months render the momentary presence of such strange political bedfellows as Lord Spencer, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. John Morley in the same Administration possible; but the moment Mr. Gladstone enunciates a policy concerning Ireland his Ministry will infallibly fall to pieces. If he refuses Home rule altogether, Mr. Parnell will once more put him in a minority; if he endeavours to satisfy the demands of the Irish faction, he will immediately lose the support of Lord Spencer, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Chamberlain, the latter of whom declares emphatically that he will be no party to the dismemberment of the Empire. Mr. Parnell and his friends will not be content to live long on promises, and a crisis over Ireland cannot be deferred. An equally grave dilemma besets the new Government on the English land question. The Conservatives will not fail to press Mr. Gladstone for a specific measure on the subject, and he must of necessity either disillusionise Hodge or wholly alienate the landed class.

Two boxes containing 5,000 sovereigns each, and jewellery to the value of 10 contos, have been stolen from the treasury-room in Lisbon belonging to the branch office of the Bank of Portugal.

A GREAT chess-tournament is proceeding in America between Steinitz and Zukertort. Steinitz won the ninth game at St. Louis. He offered a Queen's gambit, which was declined by his opponent, and at the thirty-ninth move, after four hours' play, Zukertort resigned. Steinitz having won three games at St. Louis, the score now stands as a tie. The contest will be resumed at New Orleans in about a fortnight. The evenness of the play has induced hints to the effect that the players have a secret understanding, but there seems to be no sufficient basis for the suggestion.

LORD ROSEBERY's accession to power at the Foreign Office will certainly be hailed with delight by Arabi, whom we have almost come to forget in his bungalow at Elizabeth House, Horton Place, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo. Lord Rosebery saw a good deal of Arabi during his stay in Ceylon eighteen months ago, and since his return has made no secret of the very favourable impression which the exile produced on him. To every applicant for an interview (and their name is still legion) Arabi sends out one of his own visiting cards, with his name in the centre, and below a polite notification that "he has much pleasure in granting the request, but begs the visitor will not enter into any political subject."

THE finale of the advertisement describing Major-General Fraser's stud of Irish-bred hunters, which were sold at Rugby some days ago, is unique: "The property of Major-General Fraser, who gives up hunting for Parliament." Nimrod has turned Nestor!

MUNKACSY, the great Hungarian painter, is a devotee of realism; but he is about to put that characteristic to a severe test. He has finished his new undertaking—a picture representing the last moments of Mozart, in which the composer is depicted reclining on a couch, whilst a group of his friends, deftly arranged, are playing for him his great *Requiem*. The uncovering of the *chef-d'œuvre* to the artist's friends is to be made the occasion for a grand pageant, during the night of which an orchestra, concealed behind the picture, will execute the *Requiem*.

THERE is some prospect of a Jones being elevated to the peerage. It is affirmed that the claimant to the Ranelagh title and estates is in possession of certificates and other documentary evidence which will leave no doubt as to the legality of his succession. He is a Mr. Alfred Jones, formerly a tradesman at Retford. According to his case, the sixth Viscount Ranelagh had twin sons, one of whom was the late peer, and the other Thomas Alfred Jones, father of the present claimant, who himself is about forty years of age. By legal advice, Mr. Jones has assumed the "style and title" of the peerage, the income connected with which is computed at 6,000*l.* per annum.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATORSHIP TO GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government was issued yesterday:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, March 8, 1886.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The office of Oriental Translator to Government will in future be as a rule tenable for not more than five years continuously by one person.

2. When any person already in the service of Government is selected to hold the office of Oriental Translator for a term of years, he will retain a lien on the appointment which he was holding when so selected, and can claim to revert to that office when his term as Oriental Translator has expired. The vacancies caused by his employment as Oriental Translator will be filled by appointments and promotions substantive *pro tem.*

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY RACES, 1886.

FIRST DAY.

IT was rather unfortunate, and seemed a bad look-out for our meeting this year, that it had to be twice adjourned. The stewards and our energetic honorary secretary have done their utmost to make this meeting one of the most successful Bombay has had for a long time past. For this reason there was a postponement to allow if possible the sporting community of the North and East to try their chances. But it was of no avail, the Fates had ruled it otherwise. A meeting at Meerut was decided to be held about the same time, and probably proving more enticing, left the foreign element in this year's meeting very small if any. These failures, however, were not disheartening though gloomy, and the meeting was eventually fixed to be opened on Saturday. However, the bursting of a main which runs along some part of the course on Friday night had flooded a quarter of a mile of it. The part flooded extended from the 1¾ mile to the 2 miles post. The stewards and honorary secretary were equal to the emergency and setting over 100 men to work, drained the Tulsi water off the course, and left it to dry. It was doubtful, bearing in mind the marshy nature of the soil, whether the course would be fit to allow the races to be run for some time. The course, however, is now in its normal state. The first day's racing will commence to-day at 4 p.m. Last year's races were if anything rather tame, but a glance at to-day's card leads us to expect a grand day's sport this afternoon. Of the five races on the card—and if at the last moment none are scratched—four have furnished very large fields. The order of the day appears to be swelled entries, there being, as a glance at the following probable list will show, six, seven, five, and eight acceptors in the four events, respectively. With such material we can but expect a capital meeting this afternoon, and with the 'Doctor' again to the fore, there is little chance of being disappointed.

The following is a list of intending starters:—

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Race," W. O.—At 3-45 p.m.

SECOND RACE.—Galloways.—At 4 p.m.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a g Robin Gray, 9st. 3lbs., Clerk.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Shamshad, 7st. 10lbs., Vinall.
Mr. Aga Muchool Shah's b a g Melton, late Sakeel, 8st. 10lbs., Kendall.
Aga Moochool Shah's g a g Silvertail, 8st. 10lbs., Ramchurn.
Mr. S. A W's b a g Crown Prince, Ahmed.
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a g Sir John, 8st. 3lbs., Wood.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Handicap."—At 4-30 p.m.

Dr. Wilmot's b a p Chorister, 10st. 4lbs., Captain Conran.
Mr. McPherson's c a p Impulse, 9st. 8lbs., Captain Elliott.
Mr. Maurice's g a p Phantom, 8st., Native.
Mr. Walter's g a p Monkey, 9st., Gerard.
Mr. Water's g a p Eclipse, 8st. 12st., Vinall.
Mirza Ahmed's b a p Lord Randolph, 8st. 8lbs., Ramchurn.
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a p Baron, 8st. 4lbs., Kendall.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Derby."—At 5 p.m.

Mr. Loch's b a h Euclid, 8st. 8lbs., Capt. Conran.
Hyderabad Confederacy's c a h Rob Roy, 8st. 6lbs., Wool.
Abdool Rahman's b a h Admiral, 8st. 9lbs., Oomer.
Aga Jehangir Shah's g a c Happy New Year, 8st. 6lbs., Native.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 9st. 1lb., Vinall.

FIFTH RACE.—"Arab Handicap."—At 5-30 p.m.

Aga Jan's g a h Redoubt, 7st. 13lbs., Wool.
Mr. Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st. 11lbs., Gerald.
Mr. Maurice's b a g Deception, 7st. 11lbs., Native.
Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a a Syed, 8st 10lbs., Clerk.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's c a g Little Wonder, 8st. 5lbs Owner.
Mr. Mr. Cook's c a h Royal Chief, 8st. 11lbs.
Mr. Maitland's b a h Reserved, 8st.
Mr. C. A. C's b a h Shapoor, 8st. 2lbs., Ramchurn.

SIXTH RACE.—"Turf Club Stakes."—At 6 p.m.

Mr. Walter's b a h Aseel, 9st. 7lbs., Capt. Conran.
Mr. Wood's b a g Balfour, 9st. Native.
Mr. Maurice's b a h Romeo.

NON-GRADUATES IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—the Government of Sir Richard Temple framed a set of rules in 1878, the stated object of which was to secure the services of well-educated men for the executive service. Under these rules any graduate of the Bombay University who desired to enter the reserved branch of the Revenue Department was required to serve a probation of 18 months, and to pass two departmental examinations to qualify himself for a Mamlat. He was then entitled to a Mamlat when a vacancy occurred. Non-graduates who were in service prior to 1st January 1879 were held equally eligible with graduates, if they passed the prescribed examinations within two years from 1st January 1879.

These rules and all subsequent orders on the subject were modified and superseded by a new set of rules in February 1881.

These latter rules extended the limit allowed to non-graduates, but restricted eligibility to the higher appointments to a small class of officers. Those non-graduates only who at the date of the rules had held or were holding any of the 9 qualifying posts mentioned in Rule VI., and who passed the Departmental Examination Higher Standard before 31st December 1882, could alone qualify themselves for the higher appointments (*vide* G. R. No. 5244, dated 10th October 1881). The rules of 1881 were modified in September 1882, and non-graduates who had at any time held or were holding at the time of presenting themselves for the examination, any of the appointments in Rule VI., were allowed to qualify themselves.

Non-graduates who were not serving on qualifying posts, applied for permission to appear at the Higher Standard Examination, which was granted by Government in a resolution (No. 4836, R. D., dated 20th August 1881), which runs as follows:—"It is difficult to see what advantage the applicants look for. It is to be presumed that they are relying on the old rules of December 17th, 1878. Then to qualify for the higher appointments they were bound to pass the Higher Standard Departmental Examination within two years of January 1st, 1879. If they wish to put themselves under the new rules of February 9th, 1881, they are not eligible for the higher appointments because they are not holding any of the appointments in Rule VI. If knowing this, they still wish to present themselves for examination, sanction may be given."

The number of such non-graduates, who did not hold qualifying appointments, and who consequently were ineligible for Mamlats, but who passed the Higher Departmental examination during the three years from 1881 to 1883, is about 52. In 1884, on a reference from the Collector of Belgaum as to whether it was necessary that the above class of non-graduates should serve on qualifying appointments, Government again declared that these non-graduates were not eligible for Mamlats because they did not fulfil the conditions of the rules of 1881. Thus up to 1884 it was the understanding of Government itself and of all concerned that these non-graduates, about 52 in number, were not eligible for Mamlats.

In September 1885, however, Government declared that these 52 non-graduates should be held qualified, on the ground that they "satisfied the conditions of the rules of 1878" (*vide* G. R. 7105 of the 2nd September 1885). In a further resolution (No. 9107, R. D., of 12th November 1885), they directed that these 52 should be ranked "along with qualified graduates according to the order of the date of passing the Higher Departmental Examination." There appears some misconception of facts here. The 52 non-graduates did not satisfy the conditions of the rules of 1878, as they did not pass the examination within the specified time, and Government itself has admitted that they have not fulfilled the conditions of the rules of 1881. To rule, therefore, that they should be ranked along with qualified graduates is simply unfair. It will inflict an undue hardship on the qualified graduates who have entered the service under the rules of 1878 and 1881. These graduates never expected at the time of entering the service, that 52 officers would be subsequently declared qualified and would be placed above them. Government have expressed their desire "to fulfil the engagement made in 1878 by admitting the preferential claim of qualified graduates to Mamlats." If the resolution of 12th November 1885, were to have effect, the desire of Government would not be fulfilled, and the pledges given to graduates would be broken. Had the Commissioners kept, under Rule VIII. of the rules of 1881, a list of qualified candidates as such, the names of the qualified graduates would have been entered in the list on the dates on which they passed, and non-graduates subsequently declared qualified would have naturally appeared below the qualified graduates in the said list. The 52 non-graduates should not therefore be allowed to affect the prospects of graduates who have qualified themselves under the rules of 1878 and 1881.

GRADUATE.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
Ash Wednesday, 10th March, 1886.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Litany and Commination Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
Lent, 1886.
Ash Wednesday.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Commination Service.
Special Services will be held during Lent on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
6 p.m.—On Tuesdays, commencing on Tuesday, March the 16th, the Rev. R. L. Page, S. S. J. E., will deliver A Course of Addresses, Doctrinal and Practical. On the Christian Life and its Duties.
5 p.m.—On Thursdays, commencing on Thursday, March the 11th, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will give an Exposition of a portion of Holy Scripture, S. Matt. Chapters 21 to 25, inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th March, as compared with the statement of the 27th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 27. Rs.	March 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,52,911	62,61,540
do. do. at Branches	20,31,900	22,45,254
Other Deposits	1,87,79,863	1,80,94,377
Post Bills	18,248	16,603
Cash Credits undrawn	3,99,308	4,08,388
	3,86,85,230	3,95,26,162
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,32,954	31,62,266
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,86,853	19,04,684
Loans, on Security of do.	26,98,904	27 29,782
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,567	2,250
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,22,811	1,71,96,500
Stamps	28,783	28,744
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,75,578		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,65,000	3,10,578	3,10,578
Cash Balances with Correspondence	5,89,295	5,69,884
Cash and Currency Notes	1,22,08,480	1,36,21,474
	3,86,85,230	3,95,26,162

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, (Limited), 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 3-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Inchulva (s), from Liverpool; and Nepaul (s), Shangal. On the 6th:—Indus (s), from Tyne. On the 7th:—City of Manchester (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Brankelow (s), from Kurrachee; and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Trafalgar, for Calcutta; and Kahlamba, Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva, Arabia, and Brankelow entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Surat, Deccan, and Marlborough left it on Sunday.

THE proceedings brought against the *Bombay Gazette* by a market jemadar for alleged defamation in regard to his official conduct, have been abandoned, the Municipal Commissioner being quite satisfied with the explanation given.

LECTURE.—The first public lecture of the season in connection with the Gujarati Dnyan Presarik Society will be delivered to-day at the Framjee Kavasjee Institute at 6 p.m., by Mr. Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Modi. Subject—"Rain."

THE "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."—In our notice of the performances at the Gaiety Theatre, mention should have been made of the good work done by the perruquiers, Messrs Francia and Fucile, who supplied the wigs for the company.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday evening at Bapoo Khote Street, on the body of a Mahomedan boy named Sulliman Mahomed, aged 3 years. That afternoon, while running across the tram line in that street, as a tram car was approaching, deceased was knocked down and run over, before the driver of the car could put on his break and avoid the accident. Deceased was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.—Goculdas Purshotum was convicted yesterday by Mr. Ryan on a charge of having in his possession 146 cartridges, and fined Rs. 20. It appeared that the accused had bought the cartridges, which were empty and exploded, though a few had their percussion caps intact, for the brass. In knocking off one of the caps of a cartridge, about a month ago, one of his servants, who had placed it between his toes, had two of them blown off by an explosion caused by the careless way he went about it. The injured man had left for his country, and the police proceeded against accused on the above charge.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Damjee Bhoja, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, reported to the police that during his absence from home on Saturday last, the lock of his door was opened with a duplicate key, and property consisting of silver Cutch coins, currency notes, silver and gold ornaments, gold embroidered turban ends, and saree borders, of the collective value of Rs. 340, were stolen from a carpet bag in his room.—Mr. Sandell, Chief Superintendent in the Accountant General's Office, reported to the police the theft of a clock, valued Rs. 15, from the office premises on the night of the 4th instant. The thief appears to have effected an entrance through one of the doors leading from the Record Room into the room from where the clock was stolen.

ALTERING THE QUEEN'S COIN.—Eduljee Nowrojee, a Parsee lad, was charged by Mr. Inspector Dillon before Mr. Ryan yesterday with altering and tendering a Queen's coin. The accused covered a pie with some quicksilver and tendered it to a sweetmeat vendor, who happened to discover the fraud and made him over to a sepoy. The accused pleaded guilty and said it was through a mistake he had given the coin. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, his mother having stated he was of weak intellect, and begged hard for a sentence to the Reformatory. He was, however, too old for the latter institution, and, his Worship remarked that the offence was one for which the prisoner could get 10 years; he was therefore very leniently dealt with.

THEFT BY A SON.—Shiwa Krishna was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three gold ornaments and 7 annas in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 76-7, the property of Satya Bhama, his mother, from her house at Chinchpoogly. The accused, who is unemployed, lived with the complainant, and during her absence from home on Thursday, he stole the ornaments and cash in question, concealed the ornaments under ground in the compound of the house, and appropriated the cash to his own use. The mother reported the matter to the police, who upon inquiries suspected the accused, who subsequently produced the ornaments from the place where he had concealed them. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the European General Hospital on the body of Dugald Walmsley, aged 43 years, engineer in charge of the Turret-ship Magdala. He was found lying at noon on Sunday in an unconscious state on the landing of the steps near the slope at the upper end of the Duncan Dock. His left eye was very much swollen and black, and he had a cut on the left side of his head. He smelled strongly of liquor. On the matter being reported to the police, Walmsley was attended to by the apothecary of the Dockyard, and afterwards removed to the European General Hospital, where he died the same night. It is supposed that deceased went into the Dockyard on Sunday morning as he usually did when on duty, and that he must have missed his way and fallen over the slope. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Dugald Walmsley was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall on the second landing of the steps landing to the lower Duncan Dock."

STRIKING A MATE.—Edward William Manship, the second mate of the s.s. Latimer, appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Police Court yesterday, and charged Gys Vanden Brock, a Dutchman, an able seaman on the same boat, with grievausly assaulting him last Saturday. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was directed by Manship to scrape some pitch off the deck. Brock set to work with a three-sided scraper, but did not do it as it was required. The mate spoke to him and told him not to scrape the deck but the pitch. Brock, however, continued, and Manship then gave him a blow on the face. The two then closed, and Brock struck the officer with the scraper on the shoulder, one of its points tearing his shirt and inflicting a nasty wound. Others of the crew who stood by shouted to Brock to give it to him and throw him overboard. But Captain Graves, who heard the row, rushed on deck, separated them, and signalled for the police. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of assault on provocation. Pleading guilty to it, Brock was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

MOBBING A TRAM CAR.—Sulliman Arruck and three other Memons were charged before Mr. Ryan with rioting and composing an unlawful assembly on Sunday. It appeared from the statement of Superintendent Crummy, who prosecuted in the case, that on Sunday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a tram car coming from the direction of Grant Road and going to Pydhownie, was passing along Babul Kote Street. It had gone half way up the street, when a child running from the left side of the street ran across it, and before the car could be stopped, the child was tripped by the traces of the horse and fell between it and the car. The driver applied his brake at once, but failed to stop the car, and the front of the wheel passed over the child. At that moment about a dozen dyers rushed up to the car, and one, the first accused, snatched the whip from the driver and struck him with it till it broke. The second accused took off his shoe and also beat the driver with it. The others meanwhile pushed the car back and took up the body of the child, which was dead. The excited behaviour of these men drew together a very large crowd, which numbered over 500 persons. Many of the crowd followed the lead of the accused, and assaulted and otherwise very roughly treated the passengers. The conductor and an inspector also suffered, and it was only at the sight of a sepoy round the corner, he having been attracted by the noise, that the crowd dispersed, and the car with its occupants and a few others left alone. The accused appeared very excited, and ill-treated all who attempted to interfere. After a some time the car was allowed to proceed. The coroner was informed later in the evening, and at 6 o'clock an inquest was held on the spot over the child. Among the crowd which had been attracted by the proceedings the driver recognised two of the prisoners now charged, and the others were identified by one of the passengers. A verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury. Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared in defence of the prisoners, and in answer to the magistrate, denied their having been present at the scene of the disturbance. He was, he said, fully prepared to prove an *alibi* for each one, as they were at the time in quite another part of the town. After recording the evidence of the driver, who appeared to have been very roughly handled, the case was adjourned for the attendance of the solicitor to the Tramway Company, who, it was stated, would prosecute.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRACOTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d.; Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C., England. Wholesale agents, Treacher and Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed the following letter to the Government of India, Financial Department:—

With reference to the Government of India's Resolution No. 649, dated 10th February 1886, I have been directed by the committee of the Sabha to express, on behalf of the entire community, their sense of grateful satisfaction of the announcement made by the Government that it was determined to appoint a committee for the purpose of examining Imperial and Provincial expenditure with a view to suggest practicable economy. The scope of the inquiry, as laid down in the body of the Resolution, embraces not only the revision of the arrangement now in force between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, but extends to all the departments of Government. The committee will be expected to suggest proposals for further military economy in those directions, where the recommendations of the Military Commission have not been carried out. The expenditure on Provincial and Imperial Public Works will have to be scrutinised, and the Home charges and the apportionment of the military charges between the Government of India and the Home Government will have to be examined with a view to suggest possible reduction and revision.

So far, therefore, as the scope of the inquiry is concerned, the Resolution will not fail to give satisfaction to all classes. As regards the constitution of the committee, however, the Sabha regrets that it does not satisfy the just expectations raised by the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council of a Financial Commission. It is true, as observed by the Viceroy in his speech at Madras, that the difference between a Commission of Inquiry and a Committee such as has been appointed, appears to be one of name only and would make no change in its powers or constitution. This assurance by His Excellency the Viceroy will remove some misapprehension, but as long as the committee consists almost entirely of official members, the distinction referred to above cannot be accepted as nominal only, and the Sabha submits that this point should engage the attention of the Government of India after His Excellency the Viceroy returns to Calcutta, and that the Sabha hopes that in this respect the Viceroy will be able to see his way to give effect to the public announcement made by him in the Legislative Council. This can only be done by associating with the official members an equal number of non-official European and Native gentlemen representing the different provinces of India. Without such association of non-official members, the labours of the committee will not result in securing a thorough investigation of the expenditure incurred by Government in the various departments, and no official investigation, however thorough, will succeed in giving satisfaction to the tax-paying public, at least not so completely as the labours of a mixed committee would ensure. The Government of India have themselves recognised this advantage by permitting subordinate Governments to associate local representatives, who will sit with the general members when they visit a particular province, and correspond with them at other times.

This arrangement might fail to work in practice, and at the best it is but a poor substitute for a fully organised commission of official and non-official members in equal numbers. The Sabha accordingly submits that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to associate one or two non-official members from each Presidency on a footing of equality with the official members of the Commission. Such an arrangement will not needlessly enlarge the constitution of the committee, while it will secure a proper representation of all classes and interests. From among the native community the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik of this Presidency, Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, and Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunathrao, of the Madras Presidency, the Hon. Parikchandra Mookerjee, the Hon. Mohon Ghose, of the Bengal Presidency, Sayad Ahmedkhan, of the N.-W. Provinces, and Pandit Rama Narayen, of Punjab, would make a sufficient number of non-official gentlemen fit in every way to advise Government on the important subject of reductions in the expenditure of the Empire. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to assure that the committee will not remain closeted at Simla, and that they will visit the various centres of administration. No such assurance has been given that the committee will be empowered to examine witnesses. The Sabha submits that this power is very necessary, and that in these and other respects the committee should be constituted on the model of the Education Commission of 1882. With the changes suggested above, the Sabha feels sure that the noble intention of His Excellency the Viceroy and of the Government of India will be carried out in such a way as to give general satisfaction and to remove all cause for complaint.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, on behalf of the company, moved for its being wound up under the orders of the Court. The company was registered at Bombay on the 2nd July 1881 under the Indian Companies' Act, with a capital of twenty lakhs divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 400 each, and commenced business immediately after registration. By an indenture dated 15th June 1883, the company mortgaged its property to Dulputbhoy Bhaghoobhoy. It also mortgaged to Lilladhur Javerchund its cotton in process of working and yarn, and he now held possession thereof as security for the sum of Rs. 10,000 and costs, now owing to him. The wages of the operatives had not been paid since October last, and the company had no funds available to pay them. It was also indebted to various merchants on current account for goods supplied for the working of its business, and was unable to pay the same, nor had it the funds to purchase stock and materials to enable it to continue its business. Several judgments had also been passed against the company which it was unable to satisfy. Dulputbhoy Bhaghoobhoy, the mortgagee, had entered into possession of the mill premises and stores, and the company was thereby precluded from continuing to work its business. The assets were valuable, and if realised, would be more than sufficient to pay all the liabilities.

Mr. Lang said that there were still some Rs. 80,000 worth of calls to be realised, and it was desirable that some independent person should be appointed liquidator. The learned counsel suggested that the provisional liquidator, Mr. F. H. De Brito, be continued in the office of liquidator.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the mortgagee Dulputbhoy Bhaghoobhoy, objected to Mr. Brito's appointment, and suggested the names of Mr. Choonilal Nemchund and Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, late Joint District Judge of Tanna, late member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan.

Mr. Lang objected to both the proposed nominations as being favourable to the mortgagee, who had no great interest in the sale of the assets and was well secured, because the property was expected to realise about Rs. 3,50,000.

His Lordship said he would not force upon the parties the appointment of an official of the Court unless it was consented to, and his Lordship suggested the name of Mr. H. Stead, who, as liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, has had much experience in realising calls.

The nomination was consented to.

His Lordship then made an order for the winding up of the company by the Court, and appointed Mr. Stead the liquidator, who was to give security for Rs. 5,000, and was to receive commission at the rate of 2½ per cent.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DAMAGES ARISING FROM A COLLISION.

OOKERDA POONSEY AND OTHERS *vs.* THE STEAM-SHIP SAVITRI.

His Lordship to-day delivered judgment in this suit, which was heard for several days. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 14,462, damages for the loss of 31 docras of cotton shipped on board the pattimar Hathihanmunt. The first two plaintiffs were the owners of the cotton, and the third plaintiff was the insurance broker. The Savitri is a coasting steamer belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company. Mr Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the defendants.

His Lordship said that the pattimar sailed from Bombay on the 3rd January 1883; and on the morning of the 5th, it collided with the Savitri and sank. The evidence in the case was most conflicting. The plaintiffs attributed the loss to the negligence of the people on board the Savitri while the other side attributed it to the negligence of the people on board the pattimar. The collision took place before sunrise. According to the regulations, the pattimar should have shown a green light on the starboard side, and a red light on the port side. Three witnesses said that the pattemar had four lights on board, that there was no wind, and that the sea was calm. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying that these witnesses had perjured themselves. It was in evidence that the captain of the Savitri inquired why there was no light, and that the tindal replied there was no necessity for lights, as it was sunrise. The pattimar had violated the regulations, and was therefore in fault. According to the regulations, it was the duty of the Savitri, on seeing the pattimar, to have stopped and reversed her engines; for if she had done that, there could have been no collision. The steamer was built only two years ago, and had from 500 to 600 passengers on board at the time of the collision; but she could be easily managed. His Lordship held that the Savitri was also in fault. The question was whether, under the circumstances, the owners of the cargo could claim damages from the owners of the steamer. There was authority to show that the owner of cargo could claim a moiety of the loss occasioned to him. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,231, with interest, less 3½ per cent. as discount, less freight at Rs. 4 per candy. Each party to pay its own costs.

SALE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S PROPERTY STOPPED.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee for the plaintiffs, moved for a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling the property of the company at 3 p.m. to-day. The company was in voluntary liquidation under resolution passed in England; and in August 1884, the Bombay property was sold to the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,50,000, of which one lakh had been paid. The plaintiffs were in possession of the bulk of the property. Defendants had filed a suit to recover the balance; to which the defence was that, by certain oral modifications to the written agreement, the suit would not lie, as there was no balance. His Lordship had adjourned that suit till the 18th instant, and, strange to say, during the interval, the defendants as unpaid vendors, had advertised the sale of the whole property. In addition to the one lakh paid, the plaintiffs had deposited as security sixty shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, in a new company started by them. Mr. Ashburner, the local agent of the defendants, however, returned the shares on Saturday last.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction stopping the sale of the company's property.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the DELEGATES.)

BUCHOOBAI *vs.* HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE SHROFF.

IN this suit the petitioner, under section 29 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865, sought for a dissolution of her marriage with the respondent on the ground of his continued absence for more than seven years. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the petitioner, who, at the age of twelve, was married to the respondent on the 27th February 1865. A fortnight after the marriage, which had never been consummated, the respondent left for England, returning to Bombay five years later. After a few days' stay here, he again left for England, and had never since returned to this country. In 1878 he was heard of as being in the town of Auckland, in New Zealand, from which town he sent his last letter to a member of his family under date the 18th July 1878. He had been continually absent from the petitioner for more than seven years, and was not heard of as being alive since 1878.

The Delegates found for the petitioner. His Lordship gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, to be made absolute after four months if no cause was shown against the rule.

A WELSH LAND LEAGUE.

THE first of a series of meetings in support of the Welsh Land League was held recently at Flint. Mr. Michael Davitt and Dr. Clark, M.P., chairman of the Crofters League, were brought down by Dr. Pan Jones, Congregational Minister of Mostyn, and the Rev. Principal Jones, of Bala Independent College, and not by any organisation. On arriving at Flint Station, Mr. Michael Davitt was received with enthusiasm by some of the Irish residents, who afterwards presented him with an illuminated address.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in replying, said it was gratifying to find that Irishmen, in whatever part of the globe they were located, whether in Great Britain or America, were to be found side by side with those who were struggling for those social and political rights of which they were deprived. (Cheers.) From what he knew of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues he could assure them that they were prepared to render assistance to Welshmen in the struggle which they had entered upon. (Loud cheers.)

The subsequent meeting at the Town Hall was very largely attended. Mr. Michael Davitt, who was warmly received, said the landlords of England, and particularly of Wales, had been declaring recently, in the columns of the London papers, that these mischievous Irish agitators were coming over to this side of the Channel to bring animosity between tenants and landlords. In fact, they were admitting that the seeds of the Land League agitation in Ireland were taking root in the soil of Great Britain, and he thought they were right. (Cheers.) There might not be the same manifestations in connection with the land movement in England as there were in Ireland, and, as he trusted, they would find in Wales in a few weeks—(cheers)—but nevertheless the land movement which originated in Ireland seven years ago would, sooner or later, spread into England and sweep landlordism before it. (Cheers.) As an Irishman he was rather proud of this, because he was certain that the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, the people who toil and spin—not the aristocratic loafers—(laughter)—but the democracy of England, Wales, and Scotland, fully recognised the great benefits that would follow to the workers on this side of the channel from a radical change in the land system such as they were striving to bring about in Ireland. They would no longer look upon Irishmen with the distrust and prejudice with which they had regarded them in the past. From a successful land movement for the three countries would spring a union of friendship between the democracies of each. (Cheers.) He predicted that in the course of a few years, when these new lawmakers were better educated in the social problems of the day—when they were able to discuss their own position from the stand-point of the men who produce all the wealth but who are denied the enjoyment of it—they would send men to Westminster who would simply put all these feudal land laws on one side, and absolish landlordism in the three countries, and substitute for it such a rational just, and moral system as they were now striving for. (Cheers.) He hoped that here in Wales, as in Scotland, and bye and bye he hoped in England also, the cry of the masses would be that which was raised in Ireland seven years ago, "The land for the people, and not for a class." (Cheers.) That would be the only just and satisfactory settlement, and only under such a settlement can the non-agricultural community as well as the agricultural community of these countries have a direct advantage and benefit in the soil of their country. (Cheers.) He would advise the landlords of the three countries to recognise the inevitable and see what everybody capable of seeing outside of their class now admitted was inevitable, namely, that landlordism was a system which was no longer possible—(cheers)—and that the best thing they could do was to try to make the best settlement they could before the toilers and the spinners had another opportunity of sending more advanced reformers to the House of Commons than were there now. (Cheers.)

GERMAN COMPETITION WITH ENGLISH GOODS.

AT a recent meeting of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce an important discussion took place on foreign competition with English manufactures. Mr. Walker, who opened the discussion, intimated at the outset that he should confine his remarks to German competition, because he looked upon Germany as beating England in the foreign markets more than any other nation, and as most likely to be a formidable opponent in the future. He trusted, however that any feeling of unnecessary alarm would be avoided, and yet that they would not shut their eyes to the facts placed before them, however unpalatable or unwelcome they might be. By depression in trade he thought they meant shrinkage of values, and shrinkage of profits, and that orders, which English firms had been in the habit of receiving from foreign markets now arrived in fewer numbers or were not coming at all. He wished to enquire whether our markets abroad were so depressed that they were unable to send these orders home except at rare intervals or in smaller quantities, or whether they were unable to send them at all. If they were not in such a depressed condition as we were led to believe, he wished to enquire where they were sending their orders if they were not received here. Taking the case of India he quoted figures showing that while during the period of 1884-85 that country imported 5 per cent. more in value of metal goods than in 1883-84, our exports of hardwares to India in 1884-85 were less in value than in 1883-84. Mentioning also hoops, sheets, and galvanised iron, he showed that we had exported far less to India during the last year than in previous years, although that country had been importing a larger quantity of metal goods, and he also quoted examples with reference to other countries, which he said sufficiently showed that our large customers abroad were not suffering from depression in trade as much as we were, seeing that their imports were greater than ever. He argued that if our exports were shrinking while the wants of the colonies and other large countries were increasing other countries were getting the orders which were formerly sent to England. He went on to point out that since Germany became in 1886 a federated nation she had striven to become a great commercial nation, and had now begun to take a leaf out of our book, in the matter of seeing and feeling the need of colonies. In passing he expressed the opinion that he did not think English manufacturers could expect very much from China, although no doubt she would require immense quantities of raw material, and urged that we should look more to our new acquisition, Burmah, which had always been a considerable market for goods produced in this district. In reverting to the question of exports, he showed that, whilst English exports had declined very visibly, the exports of Germany, although they declined from 1883 to 1884, had up to that period appeared to be increasing by leaps and bounds. He further pointed out that in comparing those figures they should not forget that almost half our exports were to India and our own colonies, whereas Germany had no colonies worth speaking of, and by deducting the exports to our own colonies it would be found that Germany had really supreme command in the neutral markets. It was, therefore, a fallacious error to think that we did a larger trade with different nations than any other country. Referring to the exports of iron and steel wire, Mr. Walker quoted figures showing that in 1883 the exports from Germany were 206,668 tons, and from the United Kingdom 62,620 tons, whilst in 1884 the figures were 212,796 and 52,968 tons respectively, and that in the latter year Germany exported to this country 57,314 tons. He said it was of common argument that nations having high protective duties were quite willing to export their goods and sell them at what was called "slaughter prices," and by recouping themselves by higher prices they were enabled to get through their protective system. He did not think that argument could be applied to Germany, as regards iron and steel ware, because it would be folly to assume that Germany was willing to lose money in the sale of 206,668 tons in order to recoup herself by the large profit which she would make in the sale of the lesser quantity. Having stated that our trade with Germany was so very small that it was not worth alluding to, he went on to refer to the goods and orders which formerly came to England, but which now went to Germany. After briefly mentioning iron ware, he proceeded to allude to glass ware in which we failed in competition with them, not so much on account of prices at the great beauty and design of their goods, a fact which he thought was directly traceable to the multiplication of technical schools throughout their Empire. In steel toys, such as hammers, chisles, and other light edged-tools, he mentioned the name of two firms which used to be household words in our colonies as supplying those goods, and who were now supplanted by German firms. One of those firms, in a letter which he read, mentioned that the German goods were more popular, but not of the superior quality of the English, and the chief reason of their popularity was their cheapness, which in its turn was attributed to the longer hours of work by the workmen, lower wages, while the increase in trade was due to the manner in which they pushed their business. With regard to locks the speaker pointed out that small makers in this district, who used to be termed "Garret" makers, and who with their families worked at home, and supplied orders to larger firms, had partially gone out of existence. He mentioned that in the case of his own firm the large orders they used to have sent them from the East and West Indies and South America for a cheap class of locks now went to Germany, and they were continually getting German patterns to work to but they could not get the workmen to look at them. The men would not see that it was to their advantage to make those locks which were more in vogue than the old-fashioned patterns of former years. The rim lock trade and the padlock trade were kept here, and, therefore, his remarks referred to the cabinet lock trade. He next referred to gas tubes as being material in which we had to meet German competition. We used to send large quantities of these things, but protective duties had thrown us out, and we now met with severe competition from German makers both in Italy and Belgium, whilst in Spain they had to pay a duty which was 53½ per cent. less than the duty which our gas tubes had to pay on going into that country. Personally he was not in favor of retaliatory duties, but he would make this exception—he would gladly forego the two glasses of sherry which he drank at dinner if a duty could be put on sherry, so as to bring Spain to her commercial senses—(hear, hear). He next pointed out with regard to ship furnishing that Wolverhampton would now lose orders for brass locks, hinges, and such like which they had been used to supply for steamers, which it was now stipulated should be fitted out in Germany, and it was estimated that the loss to this country for every such steamer would be no less than £30,000. With respect to the advantage which Germany possessed to enable her to compete with us in the manufacture of those different goods there was first the point of wages and then the hours of labour per week in the factories, which were estimated at 60 as against 52 in the United Kingdom, Mr. Crowe giving 60 and 66 hours as the average hours of labour in machine factories in Germany. He (the speaker), however, thought that 60 hours per week was a very fair average against our 52. As to the quality and quantity of the work he was of opinion that the English working man could do more than a German workman in the same time, as he was better fed and clothed, and had a better physique. As to the quality of the work he read extracts from the report of the Royal Commission on technical education, which went to show the progress made by German artisans. Another advantage which he thought the Germans had was the use they made of the Thomas Gilchrist basic process. Having referred to their abilities to make iron and steel, he touched upon the subject of railway rates, pointing out among other things that the Germans gave reduced rates for goods for export, whereas English companies did the opposite. He did not care what monopolies the railway companies had or what their strength was, but he was sure the strength of public opinion would be too much for them, and they had better make arrangements while the English manufacturers were prepared to accept arrangements from them. He afterwards pointed out that Germany had an advantage over us in sea freights, and the Germans did not work their blast-furnaces on Sunday; that nearly the whole of the working population in England had to pay rent, whereas there were in Germany five millions holders of land to about one million in the United Kingdom. In conclusion, he again enforced the advantage of technical education, and expressed the opinion that English workmen would have to work longer hours, and that Englishmen of a higher grade would have to work harder, give up some luxuries, and be more thrifty if they were to maintain our commercial supremacy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Brankelow, 1,661 tons, Captain D Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (5th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Rimpha, 1,490 tons, Captain P Pines, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (28th Jan), with a cargo of 1,860 tons coal and 498 tons cake. The vessel is consigned to Mr W H Hodges.

THE steam-ship City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain G C Gilmour, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (7th Feb), with a cargo of 2,978 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain E Dowker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th Feb), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James Grossman, Mr J Grossman and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain J C Sharp, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta (6th Feb), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Prichard, Mr Pochant, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sails to-day, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Memahin, Mrs Frances, Mrs Wetherall and child, Mr Abdool Hussen Allabux, and 5 others, and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Inchulva (s)	Mars	Liverpool, Feb. 3.
	Nepaul (s)	Alderton	Shangai, Feb. 11.
6	Indus (s)	Leslie	Tyne, Feb. 3.
7	Cy. of Manchester	Gilmour	Cardiff, Feb. 7.
8	Brankelow (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Mar. 5.
	Nerbudda (s)	Dowker	Calcutta, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Trafalgar	Johnston	Calcutta.
	Kahlamba (s)	Hyne	Liverpool.

The steamer Arabia, Rothwell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Busreh via Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nepaul, for London, &c.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.

4 C. Drummond (s)..Gaunlar ....Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Bactria ....Balderston..Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Smidt ....Gardes.......Singapore, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Steamer Chyebassa, Ship Sintram and Barque Panda.

MADRAS.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

5 Nurjehan (s) .... Colombo.
Cuina (s) .... Calcutta.
Compta (s) .... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough s—33 casks salamoniacx N Goculdas.
Loodiana s—8 cases still burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Cameron s—38 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood.
Huzara s—9 cases burgandy and 4 cases champagne Cutler Palmer and Co.
Altrato s—80 drums double boiled linseed oils, Caderbhoy Abdul Hussen; 25 drums raw and 30 drums double boiled linseed oil and 247 kegs paint of sorts, A C A Hussen.
Surat s—12 cases aniline dye S Puput; 33 cases soap, cheese, purfumery and oilmanstre,—M H Joosub; 10 cases champagne, Maneckji Jamsetji.
Lalpoora s—154 cases matches and 50 cases soda water bottles, B Shapooji; 90 cases writing papers, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—10 cases honey soap, E Tyabjee; 101 drums boiled linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin and Co; 125 bundles sheet iron, Tejpal Gopeji; 2,300 cakes hard speiter, N Rhimji; 125 drums boiled linseed oil and 12 casks vermillion, N Surufally and Co.
Clam Cameron s—246 bundles sheet iron Tejpal Goperji; 10 cases writing paper, B Shapoorji; 55 cases slates, B Shapoorji

FROM TRIESTE

Poseedon s—20 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Bros.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kirby Hall s—18 packages clocks, M Cursetji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—15 drums double boiled and 100 drums row linseed oil, Heptoola Shaikh Adam and Co; 300 kegs paints, C Macdonald and Co; 12 cases whisky, Eduljee Cowasjee; 15 cases whisky, the Agra ank.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—400 bales cotton, Be n Ashley and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,400 cwts bone meal, Moolji Jamal; 52 bales cotton, V Cursonjee; 250 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 3,000 cwts bone meal, Alex Mackenzee; 1,000 cwts bone meal, T M Rahimbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Penthesilea s—175 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Flamsteed s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 43 cwts moye teeth and 210 lbs tortoise shell, Essa Thavur; 500 cwts grain, A Blascheck and Co; 750 cwts barley, Toussaint and Bontiller; 40 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 11 bales silk, G Fazul; 7½ cwts ivory, E Passiany; 5 bales hides, M Humer; 38 cwts dryginger, M Gangji; 85 cwts myrabollams and 22 cwts annisseed, P Luckmidass.
Nepaul s—585 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co; 1,136 cwts myrabollams, Hurridas Goculdass; 5,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Khimji Luckmidass; 147 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton, Toussaint and Bontillier.

FOR HULL.

Stella s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Duredin s—4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Olymphia s—2,000 cwts gingally, seed Lang Moir and Co; 430 cwts rapeseed, D P Batha and Co; 240 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Atrah s—400 bales cotton, 3,001 cwts geugelly and 501 cwts ground-nuts, a Blascreek and Co.
Kt Errant s—2,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales hemp, Punnett and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 63 cwts wax, Sala Caliari and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 120 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 210 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

County of York s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 803 cwts rapeseed, Loius Dryfus and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Algoma s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Principia s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Bengore Head s—450 cwts mowra seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 621 cwts caster seed, George Lockhart and Co; 2 cases saffron, Sala Calian and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron s—600 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 325 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 6,500 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 11,000 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co.
Miranda s—400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.

FOR NAPLES

Auretta s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Nepaul s—60 cwts wheat flour, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—160 bales cotton, R Luckmondas; 175 bales cotton C Rustomji Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—75 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 40 bales twist, David Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—60 bales twist, John Campbell and Co 100 bales twist, the United Merchants Cos; 25 bales twist, G Shobhugmulj; 30 bales twist, Sassoon D and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 case saffron, S Naraen and Co; 1 case Cambay stone and 66 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A C Esmailji and Co; 95 cwts raisins, L Chuttoo; 176 bales cotton, H Amuluckchund; 203 bales cotton, H. Adum Esmal; 38 bales cotton, S Savuldas; 37 bales cotton, V Gopaldas; 22 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 136 bales twist, D P Marker; 88 bales twist, F Rustom Papa; 250 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji; 100 bales cotton, H Amulukchund; 75 bales twist, R H Cheetham and Co; 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 250 bales twist, M Cowasji; 100 bales twist, H Essa Kilias and Co; 100 bales twist, L Chittoo; 75 bales twist, S Abraham; 7 cwts peacockfeathers and 70 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, N Chutto; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 82 bales cotton, Haji Adam Esmail; 110 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—40 cwts kismiss, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji; 21 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 165 bales twist, and 15 bales piece-goods, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Cawan, Capt, Bo E Y Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

MARCH 6.

Stack, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, from Neemuch.
Thomson, Lt 20th Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Palin, Lt, Bo 10th N Lt Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.
De Vismes de Ponthien, Lt, Bo N Lt Infy, on language leave, from Bhuj.
Doyne, Capt, Bl Rl W Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Mosse, Lt, 14th Bo Infy, on duty, from Poona.
Hudson, Surgn, Bl I M S, on leave.
Carbyn, Lt-Col, Bl S C, on furlough, from Ferozepore.
Peily, Lt, Bo, 14th Infy, on duty, from Satara.
Botfield, Capt, Bl R A, on leave, from Campbelpore.
Stansfield, Capt, Bl R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lloyd, Lt, Bl 2nd Lincolnshire, on leave, from Agra.
Sawyer, Capt, Bo Qr-Mr-Gl Dept, on leave, from Deesa.
Robinson, Major, Mad R A, on leave, from Rangoon.
Gaye, Bgde-Surgn, Bo M S, on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 8.

Stock, Lt-Col, Bo 2nd P W O G, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Carter, Capt, Bl R E, on duty, from Calcutta.
Maclean, Major Bo, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Hole, Col, Bl R Wor Regt, on duty, from Jubbulpore
Balfour, Lt and Adjt, 13th Bl Lanc, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Bane, Lt, Bl 1st Batn Dur L I, on leave, from Allahabad
Sir John Ross, Lt-Gl, Bo Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Slater, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Supple, Surgn-Major, Bl. M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Walker, Lt, Bl 1st Rl Welsh Fuslrs, on duty, to Burmah.

MARCH 7.

Oldham, Lt, Bl 8th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut.
Fenton, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Hoggan, Major, Mad R A, on duty, to Singapore.

MARCH 8.

Addison, Surgn, Bl M S, on duty, to Poona.
Appull, Major, Bl 9th Lanc, on duty, to Deolali.
Francis, Lt Bo, Transport, on duty, to Shikarpore.
Pringle, Capt, 2nd Bo Lanc; on duty, to Deesa.
Prinsep, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee to consider the subject of clothing at 5-30 p.m. this day Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Quartermaster Soundy's.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Malookchund, vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
307-81—Little, S, F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Laljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
64-81—Thakurdas, D and C—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co vs Keesowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S, F and N.
140-84—Little, S, F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa and others—Payne, G and S.
79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia—Craigie, L and O.

For final hearing on Commissioner's report.

603-77—Little, S, F and N—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G and S.

Long Cause.

400-85—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Lakhamsey Lalji and others—Little, S, F and N, Payne, G and S, and Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits settled or abandoned set down for dismissal.

Long Causes.

586-78—Jefferson, B and D—Mithibai vs Jootha Premjee and others—Shamrao P.
663-76—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Mahomed Raza Dedusty vs Abdool Rahiman bin Ali bin Moosheri—Crawford and B.
63-78—Little, S F and N—Mirza Ally Bebaney vs Abdool Khaluck bin Hajee Abdool &c—Tyabjee and D.
126-78—Jefferson, B and D—Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy vs Heerjibhoy Ardaseer Dady and another—Winter and B.
190-78—Ardesir and H—Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Bai Guttooree—Payne, G and S.
322-78—Ardesir and H—Kheroodin Bawa Lambay and another vs Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and others—Tobin and R.
388-78—Muljee and B—Vithuldas Sabharam vs Dhunjeebhoy Framjee—Ardesir and H
20-79—Jefferson B and D—Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B
697-79—Tyabjee and D—Krishnarao Ramchunder and another vs Joseph V Vinay
7-80—Jefferson B and D—Buchoobai vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—A F Turner
564-80—In person—Motee Amichund Patel vs Runsord Hurgowan—Jefferson B and D
257-81—Little, S, F and N—The Agra Bank vs Joseph Soares—Craigie, L and O.
332-82—Nanu and H—Govindji Sewji vs Vandrawundas Purshotumdas and others—M M Munshi and Thakurdas and D.
409-82—Craigie L and O—Hurrivulubdas—Culliandas vs Sha Manocklal Chagunlal and others.
171-83—Muljee B B—Bhugwandas Cursondas vs Tulka Dewa—Bomonjee and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

180-84—Payne, G and S—Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
398-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Valub Mahomed bin Rujub—Tyabji and D.
427-84—E Wilkin—Balaram Gungaram and another vs Mahomedally Dossaji—R Skipsey.
91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Amonjee and another vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.
222-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Luxminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.
223-83—Payne, G and S—Luxminarayen Chogalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.
224-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs Luxminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

122-80—Ardesir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

54-85—Nanu and H—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottiewala and others—Ardesir and H—Part heard.
294-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Premchund Roychund—Tobin and R.
13-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and others vs Poorbai—Tyabji and D.
398-85—Tyabji and D—Toolsidas Raghuverdas vs Raghunathdas Jankidas—Crawford and B.
519-85—Ardesir and H—Awabai vs Bomonjee Dhunjee bhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.
284-85—Crawford and B—Khatabai vs Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Tyabjee and D, Macfarlane and E, and Payne, G and S.
480-85—Khunderao M—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Dewjee Premjee—Hore, C and B.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863.....................£300,690
" 1885.....................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,129 14 1
1878	£2,845,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

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The Life Reserve Fund is over.

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which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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ACING WATCHES!!
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MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
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FOR
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SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

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GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand, Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand, or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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NOTICES.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resis climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

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Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

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Descriptive Catalogue free.

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THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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GRAETFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually buil up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escap many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See articl of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

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AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE
"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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NOTICES.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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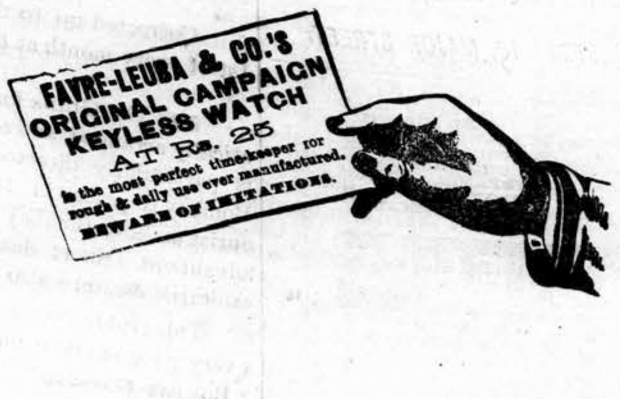

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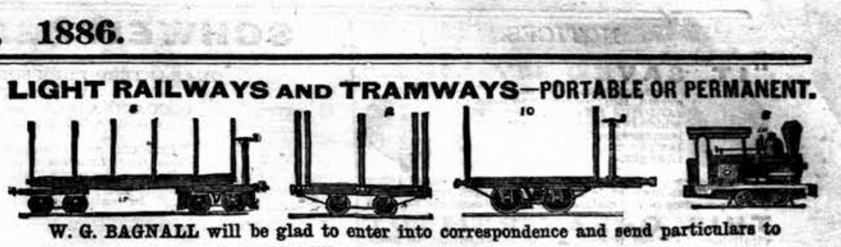

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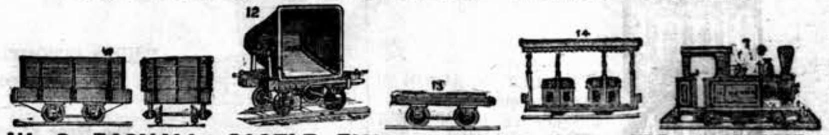

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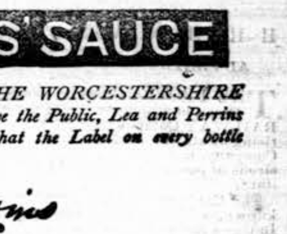

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.